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THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

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THE ARIZONA COURTS
1986 Judicial Report

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from the Chief Justice

This annual report covers the final full year of my term as Chief Justice. The statistics, once again, show increasing caseloads for all levels of Arizona's courts. In some areas of the state, the judiciary was able to respond to these increases by adding judges. For example, additional superior court divisions were added in Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal counties; a new justice court precinct was added in Coconino County; and a full-time pro tempore justice of the peace was added in West Mesa.

At the appellate court level the increased workload of the Supreme Court made it necessary to discontinue hearing special actions on behalf of Division One of the Court of Appeals. As a result, Division One felt the burden of its increasing caseload even more keenly, and the addition of a fifth panel of judges has become a high priority for the future.

During the last five years, the Administrative Office of the Courts has worked diligently to bring the judiciary into the age of automated technology. These advances have been very helpful in efforts to address our increasing caseloads. During 1986, the Supreme Court enhanced its automated docket system, which we consider to be among the most advanced in use; further enhancements are planned. We were also pleased to add Division Two of the Court of Appeals to the list of automated courts in Arizona when that court installed a similar system. The Administrative Office's Lower Court Information System moved forward at a fast pace. Test versions of the system were installed in three limited jurisdiction courts; it is expected that the system will be operational in many additional courts in 1987. Similarly, the Arizona Probation Management Information System was developed this year for implementation in 1987.

We have also progressed in our efforts to provide management and research assistance to courts. In fact, that is now one of the primary responsibilities of the Court Services Division of the Administrative Office. The staff has completed reports on the operations of over twenty courts and has provided technical and research assistance to many more. They are becoming the hub for all the Administrative Office's direct services to trial courts, e.g., recordkeeping, delay reduction, automated systems, forms, and uniform procedures.

Over the last five years the Court has also taken great strides in the area of judicial education. In November 1983, the Court issued an administrative order establishing a comprehensive educational program for judges and non-judicial employees of the judiciary. The order also created the Council on Judicial Education and Training, which subsequently recommended mandatory education requirements for all judiciary personnel that were eventually adopted by the Supreme Court. Since that time we have significantly increased the variety of educational programs offered to judges and other court personnel. For example, a two-day training conference for clerks from all levels of the courts was conducted this year for the first time.

Another major growth area has been probation-related programs. In June of 1982 the Supreme Court issued the first guidelines for expenditures from the Probation Services Fees Fund, which consists of monthly fees assessed adult probationers. By 1985 a similar fee was initiated for juvenile probationers. In 1983 we began awarding program funding from the Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund, which is funded by an allocation from the 37 percent surcharge on all fines and civil sanctions. In 1984, juvenile probation departments received another financial boost when the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund was created to help address the problems of repetitive juvenile offenders. And finally, in the last two years intensive probation programs for both adult and juvenile offenders have been initiated.

I have enjoyed my tenure as Chief Justice and am proud of our accomplishments during that time. There are, of course, some things that did not get done, such as state funding for trial courts, a new state courts building, and creation of an ongoing funding source for judicial education. But, we have made significant progress in the area of automation, developed mandatory standards for continuing education for judicial department personnel, and dramatically increased programs and services of probation departments. I am sure that as Justice Gordon takes the reins in 1987, further advancements in the Arizona judiciary will occur. I look forward to them with anticipation and enthusiasm.

William A. Holohan
Chief Justice, 1982-1986

Administrative Director's Letter

Our goal during 1986 was to improve the services provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts to Arizona's judiciary. Although our office changed a great deal during the year, I think we have accomplished our major objectives. The following are some of the year's highlights.

The Supreme Court initiated two new programs in 1985: Adult Intensive Probation Supervision for felons who would otherwise be sent to prison, and the Court-Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program for Maricopa County. The latter oversees volunteers who monitor the cases of children who are wards of the court. During 1986 both programs were expanded. A separate but similar intensive probation program was established for juveniles, and the CASA program was extended to Pima and Coconino counties.

In December 1986, 591 persons were being supervised under the Adult Intensive Probation Program. Since the initiation of the program, a 22.1 percent revocation rate has been experienced. The program thus far has proven to be very successful and is fulfilling the legislative intent that it is to be a prison diversion program. The cost savings of this program are very apparent; without the program, the 591 persons on intensive probation in December would have otherwise been sentenced to and incarcerated in more costly state prisons.

Judicial education is another area where services were expanded, partially in response to mandatory continuing education requirements and additional funding for education programs. Significantly, Education Services became a separate division of the Administrative Office of the Courts during the year. In addition to its regular programs this year, the new division held two regional conferences for clerks from all levels of courts, conducted several sessions of the faculty development program, added new courses, and prepared recommendations for reorganizing educational standards and the Council on Judicial Education and Training.

We have had an exemplary Foster Care Review Board program in Arizona for many years. We hosted in 1986 the first national conference for Foster Care Review Board programs. Over 70 representatives of foster care organizations from throughout the nation joined more than 150 of Arizona's volunteer review board members for the joint conference of the Arizona Supreme Court Foster Care Review Board and the National Association of Foster Care Reviewers.

Two of the year's major projects focused on limited jurisdiction courts: publication of the criminal benchbook and expansion of court automation capabilities. The benchbook was written by a committee of judges and attorneys with staff support from the Administrative Office's Court Services Division. It was the first time this type of joint venture was attempted, and we are pleased with the results.

Court automation advancements included development of the Lower Court Information System (LOCIS) for use on personal computers; obtaining federal funds to assist Pima County justice courts in their effort to replicate the computer program developed for Maricopa County; and securing federal funds for tracking DUI cases. The latter project, which was accomplished with the Arizona Prosecuting Attorneys' Advisory Council, will make "matching funds" available for courts choosing to use the LOCIS programs.

One of our other major proejcts was in response to new garnishment legislation. The Supreme Court had responsibility for designing uniform forms and for conducting training programs for clerks and judges. This project was carried out very quickly following the end of the legislative session.

Each level of Arizona's court system experienced an increase in the number of cases filed in 1986 as compared with 1985. In fact, these were record highs for all court levels except justice of the peace courts, where the record high occurred in 1982.

The Supreme Court had 26 more new cases filed than ever before; Division One exceeded its previous filing record by 327 cases, and Division Two exceeded its previous filing record by 189 cases (this figure includes cases transferred to Division Two for determination). At the superior court level, filings surpassed the previous high by 7,716 cases, and terminations exceeded the previous high by an impressive 8,970 cases. Arizona's municipal courts exceeded their record high year in 1985 by 98,474 cases, an increase of 11.6 percent. This was truly a busy year for Arizona's judiciary.

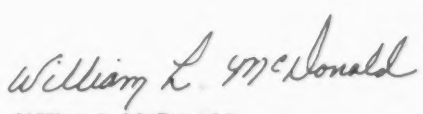
A total of $1,883,786 in Case Processing Assistance Funds from the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund was awarded for 16 court projects during fiscal year 1987. Awards went to six municipal courts, three of which had received funds previously. Funds were also awarded for seven superior court projects and three juvenile court programs.

Significant progress continues to be made regarding the state courts building project. Work on the architectural design and construction documents was substantially completed, and in December the project was presented to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Capital Review. The committee endorsed the project and authorized that construction bids be solicited and received. This process will take place in early 1987, and, hopefully, approval to proceed with construction will be forthcoming in the near future.

The focus of the Administrative Office during the next year will be to enhance the quality of our services. As part of this effort, we plan to respond to the interest courts have expressed in having the financial and statistical information in this publication coincide with the fiscal year to make this document a more useful budget and planning tool. As a result, a 1986 Caseload, Financial, and Personnel Report will not be published in conjunction with this report. Instead, a transition document will be published in the fall of 1987 that will feature information for the 1986-87 fiscal year. We also plan to revise the content of the annual reports to include more trend analysis, which we hope will assist courts in their budgetary planning.

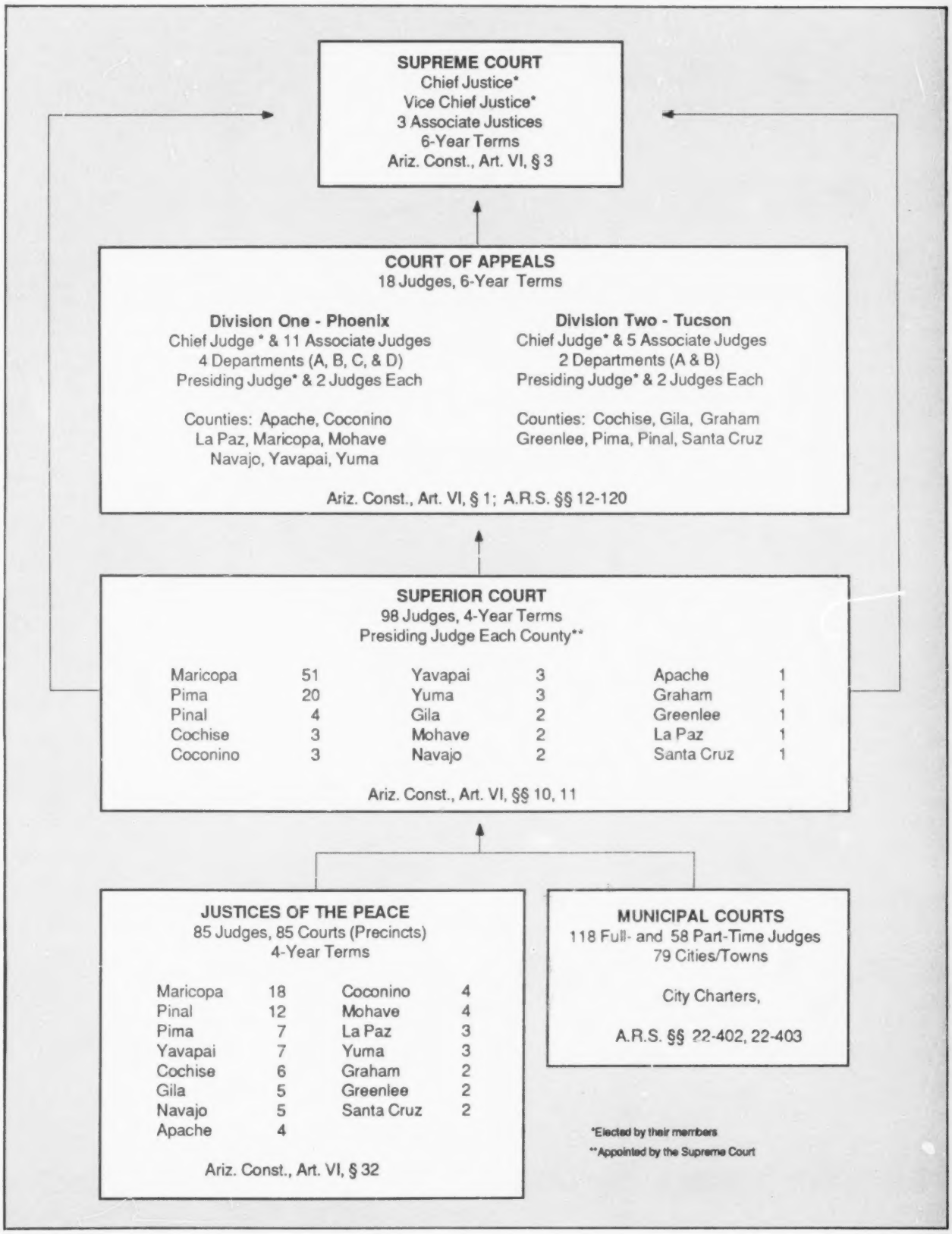
As we move into 1987, once again we will be faced with new challenges and considerable change. We will have new leadership in all three branches of government and this will require improved efforts to communicate among the three branches of government. Efforts to do this are already underway.

I have enjoyed working with Chief Justice Holohan and look forward to assisting Justice Gordon as he embarks on his five-year term as Chief Justice and initiates his program for improving Arizona's judicial system. Speaking for the entire staff, we all look forward to working with all of you.



William L. McDonald
Administrative Director of the Courts

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART - THE ARIZONA JUDICIARY



The Judicial Branch of Government

The judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial department consisting of a supreme court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts. Arizona Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 1

THE SUPREME COURT

The Arizona Supreme Court, which consists of five justices, has administrative authority over all the courts in the state. The Chief Justice, who is selected by the other justices for a five-year term, is responsible for exercising the Court's supervisory power. To assist it in carrying out its various responsibilities, the Court appoints the Administrative Director of the Courts, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a central staff of attorneys. It also appoints law clerks and secretarial and clerical staff.

The Supreme Court's constitutional jurisdiction includes appellate review, the issuance of extraordinary writs, such as habeas corpus, and the power to make rules governing procedural matters in all the courts. Criminal cases involving the death penalty are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals may be reviewed at the discretion of the Supreme Court.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

The Court of Appeals has two divisions. Division One, with twelve judges, is located in Phoenix; Division Two, with six judges sits in Tucson. The court has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the superior court except for criminal cases where the sentence of death or life imprisonment has actually been imposed.

The geographical jurisdiction of Division One covers appeals from the superior court in the counties of Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai and Yuma. In addition, Division One has statewide responsibility for reviewing decisions of the Industrial Commission and unemployment compensation appeals from the Department of Economic Security. Division Two receives its cases from the superior court in the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz.

SUPERIOR COURT

At the close of 1986, the superior court consisted of 98 judges sitting in 15 counties. The superior court is a trial court of general jurisdiction and is empowered to hear cases of equity and law involving real property; civil claims of $2,500 or more; felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law; probate matters; and cases involving dissolution or annulment of marriage. The superior court has concurrent jurisdiction with the justice of the peace courts over civil claims between $500 and $2,500. It also has exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile matters.

In counties with three or more superior court judges, the presiding judge may appoint court commissioners to perform the duties provided by law or Supreme Court rule. Commissioners usually determine matters where a default has been entered against a party and may preside at the initial appearance of a defendant charged with a crime. Adult and juvenile probation departments also operate under the supervision of the superior court.

Each county has a Clerk of the Superior Court who is elected at the general election. The responsibilities of the Clerk's Office are diverse and include the maintenance of official court case files; certification of documents; collection of fees; and issuance of summonses, subpoenas, and marriage licenses. The Clerk serves as jury commissioner in all counties except Maricopa and Pima; a separate jury commissioner is appointed in these two counties.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statewide there are 85 justices of the peace sitting in the same number of precincts. These judges are elected during general elections by the voters in their respective precincts. Municipal courts are mandated by state law in each incorporated city or town. At the time of the 1986 personnel survey there were 118 full-time and 58 part-time municipal judges throughout the state. Municipal judges are usually appointed by city or town councils. Both courts have jurisdiction to hear class 1, 2, and 3 misdemeanor cases and conduct preliminary examinations on felony complaints. Justices of the peace have civil jurisdiction over lawsuits involving less than $2,500. Municipal courts are empowered to hear matters arising out of violations of city or town ordinances. Virtually all traffic violation cases are filed in the justice of the peace courts or municipal courts.

Statewide Judicial Expenditures

The Arizona judiciary is funded primarily by state, county, and local governments. The financial information shown below reflects the total statewide expenditures for all the courts by level of court and funding source. Detailed financial information for specific courts will be presented in the *Caseload, Financial and Personnel Report* to be printed in the fall, 1987. The pie charts illustrate the percentage of expenditures by funding source and by court level.

Counties provided 66.9% of the monies required to operate Arizona's courts during FY 1986, a decrease from the 70.2% they provided during FY 1985. The state's funding contribution to the courts was 15.2% in FY 1986, an increase of 1.8% over the previous year. Municipal funds accounted for 17.5% of the total monies spent, and federal funding provided only 0.4% of the identified statewide expenditures for this period.

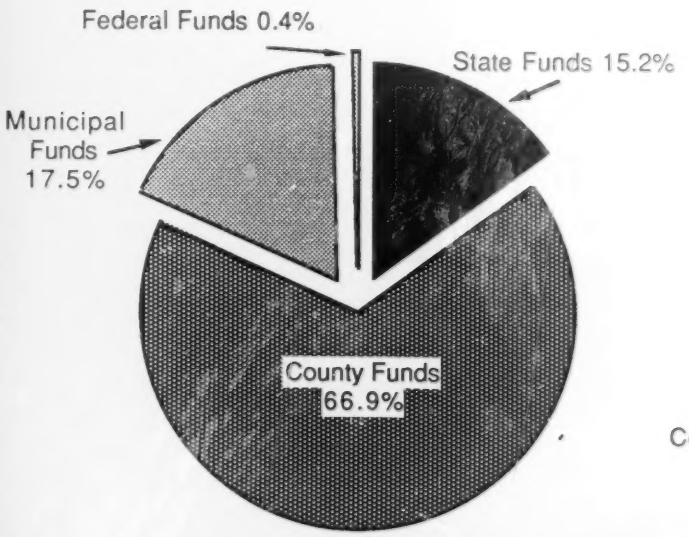
Nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of the total judicial expenditures were allocated for services at the superior court level during FY 1986. This represents a slight decrease from the previous year when the superior court accounted for 66.7% of the total expenditures. Municipal courts and justice courts expended, respectively, 17.5% and 9.9% of the total monies, and Arizona's appellate courts accounted for 6.8% of the statewide expenditures.

FY 1986 Arizona Judicial Expenditures
All Courts – All Funds

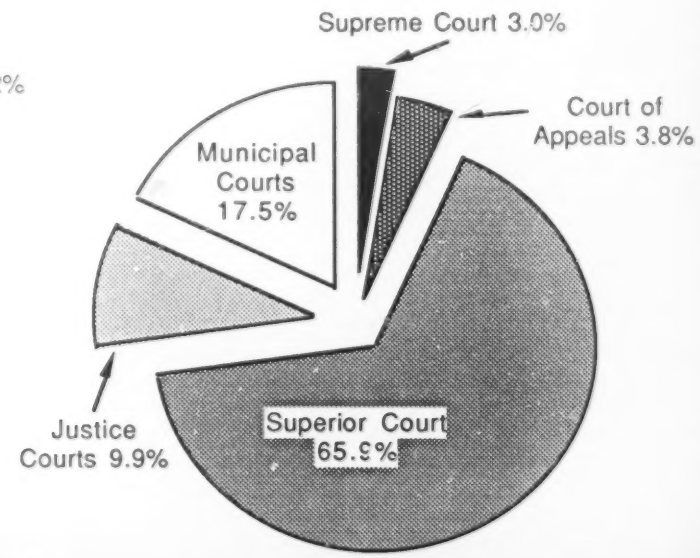
Level of Court	State Funds	County Funds	Municipal Funds	Federal Funds	Total	Percent of Total
Supreme Court	$3,929,289				$3,929,289	3.0
Court of Appeals	4,986,900				4,986,900	3.8
Superior Court	9,953,647	77,037,651		561,185	87,552,483	65.9
Justice Courts	1,272,411	11,860,795		2,056	13,135,262	9.9
Municipal Courts*			23,226,528		23,226,528	17.5
TOTAL	$20,142,247	$88,898,446	$23,226,528	$563,241	$132,830,462	100.0
PERCENT OF TOTAL	15.2	66.9	17.5	0.4	100.0	

*Does not include information for South Tucson Municipal Court, which was not reported.

FY 1986 Arizona Judicial Expenditures
by Fund Source



FY 1986 Arizona Judicial Expenditures
by Court Level



Statewide Financial Information (All Courts)

Statewide financial information is provided below for each of the court levels comprising the Arizona judiciary. The table shows specific line-item expenditures for FY 1986 and appropriated monies for FY 1987. Much of this data was compiled from responses to the Administrative Office of the Courts' financial survey conducted during October, 1986.

Expenditures at the superior court level include funds received from non-appropriated sources. Monies received from adult and juvenile probation services fees are available to be used by the adult and juvenile probation departments, and 12% of the collections through the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund is allocated to juvenile probation departments for juvenile crime reduction. These funds are not appropriations and, consequently, are not included in the appropriations figures.

The Supreme Court administers monies for Probation Enhancement, Intensive Probation, and the Juvenile Probation Services Fund (created by the merging of the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund and JPO/Foster Care monies). The funds for these special programs are included at the superior court level, where they are expended.

Statewide Financial Information
All Courts

FY 1986 Expenditures	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Court	Municipal Court*	Total
Personal Services	$2,030,904	$3,747,300	$45,427,201	$7,505,684	$10,859,057	$69,570,146
Fringe Benefits	297,392	453,000	7,574,471	1,059,298	2,369,774	11,753,935
Operating Expenses	570,502	553,400	8,700,614	1,256,365	5,149,519	16,230,500
Travel	37,104	55,800	581,320	92,853	85,879	852,956
Professional Services	39,238	11,200	11,120,402	590,491	2,562,172	14,323,503
Capital Expenses	90,018	67,700	774,243	167,572	1,143,172	2,242,705
Support Services			2,859,400	1,188,532	1,056,855	5,104,787
Foster Care Review Board	557,940					557,940
Other	258,607	98,500				357,107
Federal Funds			561,185	2,056		563,241
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	45,501					45,501
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	2,083					2,083
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses			3,228,372	1,272,411		4,500,783
Family Counseling			255,000			255,000
Probation State Aid			729,900			729,900
Medical Liability Panels			12,486			12,486
Probation Enhancement			1,354,431			1,354,431
Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund			2,394,222			2,394,222
Adult Intensive Probation			1,979,236			1,979,236
TOTAL	**$3,929,289**	**$4,986,900**	**$87,552,483**	**$13,135,262**	**$23,226,528**	**$132,830,462**

FY 1987 Appropriations	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts**	Total
Personal Services	$2,250,700	$4,064,500	$50,024,523	$8,054,174	$12,706,872	$77,100,769
Fringe Benefits	333,600	516,700	8,536,509	1,276,150	2,857,284	13,520,243
Operating Expenses	632,000	689,600	9,579,502	1,380,870	5,427,178	17,709,150
Travel	58,900	80,800	715,574	155,238	99,955	1,110,467
Professional Services	34,000	3,000	12,770,400	624,614	2,941,357	16,373,371
Capital Expenses	8,500	31,700	935,272	183,656	841,049	2,000,177
Support Services			2,928,746	819,110	1,487,444	5,235,300
Foster Care Review Board	631,700					631,700
Other	296,100	84,800				380,900
Federal Funds			685,426	13,305	3,500	702,231
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	55,000					55,000
Commissions on Judicial Appointments	2,500					2,500
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses			3,438,700	1,363,000		4,801,700
Family Counseling			254,400			254,400
Probation State Aid			733,000			733,000
Medical Liability Panels			15,000			15,000
Probation Enhancement			2,681,000			2,681,000
Juvenile Probation Services Fund			11,769,400			11,769,400
Adult Intensive Probation			3,801,300			3,801,300
Juvenile Intensive Probation			1,544,400			1,544,400
TOTAL	**$4,303,000**	**$5,471,100**	**$110,413,152**	**$13,870,117**	**$26,364,639**	**$160,422,008**

*Does not include information for South Tucson Municipal Court, which was not reported.
**Does not include information for Patagonia or South Tucson Municipal Courts, which was not reported.

Statewide Personnel Information

The table below reflects a statewide summary of all court personnel as of October 1, 1986. This information was reported by the individual courts in response to a personnel survey conducted by the Supreme Court. Personnel information for individual courts will be presented in the appropriate section of the *Caseload, Financial and Personnel Report* to be published in the fall, 1987.

Statewide Personnel Summary - All Courts

Classification	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals		Superior Court		Justice of the Peace		Municipal Courts		Total	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
Justice; Judge	5		18		98		85		118	58	324	58
Commissioner/Referee					16	4					16	4
Clerk of the Court	1		2		15						18	
Constable							46	2			46	2
Administrative Staff	42	1			63		3		28		136	1
Probation Admin. Staff					38						38	
Staff Attorney	5	2	15						1		21	2
Law Clerk	10		31								41	
Probation Officer					691	4			4		695	4
Court Reporter					112						112	
Bailiff					89	5			40		129	5
Support Staff	1		1		132	8	42	4	61	3	237	15
Probation Services Support					302	83					302	83
Secretary/Clerical	35	3	44	1	902	33	248	44	360	37	1,589	118
Library Staff					17	1					17	1
Custodial Support					29		1				30	
TOTAL	**99**	**6**	**111**	**1**	**2,504**	**138**	**425**	**50**	**612**	**98**	**3,751**	**293**

Statewide Receipts

The chart below summarizes the total amount of fines, fees, forfeitures and surcharges reported by individual courts as collected during FY 1986. These amounts were reported on the 1986 Revenue Survey and have not been audited.

Statewide Revenue Summary

County	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	JP Courts	Municipal Courts*	Total
Apache			$ 52,295	$ 593,855	$ 61,749	$ 707,899
Cochise			298,565	1,277,835	605,431	2,181,831
Coconino			321,886	1,336,704	582,470	2,241,060
Gila			358,746	419,039	293,639	1,071,424
Graham			85,600	202,752	77,370	365,722
Greenlee			10,487	49,359	7,786	67,632
La Paz			37,539	519,475	50,043	607,057
Maricopa			9,896,924	5,971,644	19,627,263	35,495,831
Mohave			427,629	1,454,708	572,495	2,454,832
Navajo			210,834	742,039	272,166	1,225,039
Pima			3,139,319	222,376	3,472,096	6,833,791
Pinal			653,949	1,417,349	698,086	2,769,384
Santa Cruz			189,116	305,931	232,168	727,215
Yavapai			350,412	1,180,046	468,260	1,998,718
Yuma			272,971	654,094	432,661	1,359,726
State Level	$18,097	$47,128				65,225
TOTAL	**$18,097**	**$47,128**	**$16,306,272**	**$16,347,206**	**$27,453,683**	**$60,172,386**

*Does not include information for Patagonia or South Tucson Municipal Courts, which was not reported.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

The Arizona Commission on Judicial Qualifications was created in 1970 pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution. The purpose of the Commission is to review and investigate complaints against justices of the peace, superior court judges, and appellate judges. The Commission has no jurisdiction over municipal court judges, referees, or court commissioners. After an investigation, the Commission may dismiss the complaint as frivolous or beyond its constitutional jurisdiction; initiate informal remedial measures such as conferring with the judge in question; or initiate a formal inquiry. Most reputable complaints are resolved with informal remedial measures and are considered to be beneficial to the judge in question.

Activity of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Activity	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Public Requests for Information	62	91	141	153	172	253
Cases Opened by the Commission	32	49	44	50	55	60
Formal Inquiries Filed	-	1	2	1	7	4
Formal Hearings Held	-	1	1	1	2	3
Disciplinary Recommendations Filed with the Supreme Court	-	1	1	2	2	3
Pending Cases at Year-End	13	16	7	26	14	14

Foster Care Review Board

The Foster Care Review Board system was established by law in September 1978, and placed under the administrative supervision of the Arizona Supreme Court (A.R.S. § 8-515.01 et seq.). Five-member, volunteer citizen review boards, appointed in each county by the presiding juvenile court judge, review the case of each child adjudicated dependent and living out of home for six months or longer. These children are reviewed at least every six months, and boards make recommendations to the juvenile court judges regarding progress toward permanent placements. Review board system administration is provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Statewide Statistical Summary
Foster Care Review Board Activity

Activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Review Boards	41	41	42	42	46
Volunteer Review Board Members	205	205	210	210	235
Review Board Meetings	417	422	427	430	451
Reviews Held (Includes Initial and Subsequent Reviews of Children)	5,309	4,883	4,991	5,460	6,297
Children Under Foster Care Review*	2,442	2,286	2,393	2,796	3,239
Appearances by Interested Parties at Review Meetings, e.g., Parents & Foster Parents	7,451	7,537	8,651	8,703	9,626
Cases Closed	882	659	613	540	676
Volunteer Hours Provided by Review Board Members	7,604	7,084	7,280	7,969	8,933

*Figures are for November 15 in 1982, November 10 in 1983, and November 1 in 1984, 1985 and October 15 in 1986.

Statewide Filing Information

During 1986, statewide filings for all courts in the Arizona judiciary totaled 1,679,256. Filings in municipal courts constituted over half of the state total (56.4%), while filings in justice of the peace courts accounted for 36.1% of the total. Consequently, limited jurisdiction courts accounted for over 92% of all court filings in 1986. The superior court handled 7.3% of all filings, and the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals collectively received 0.3% of the total statewide filings.

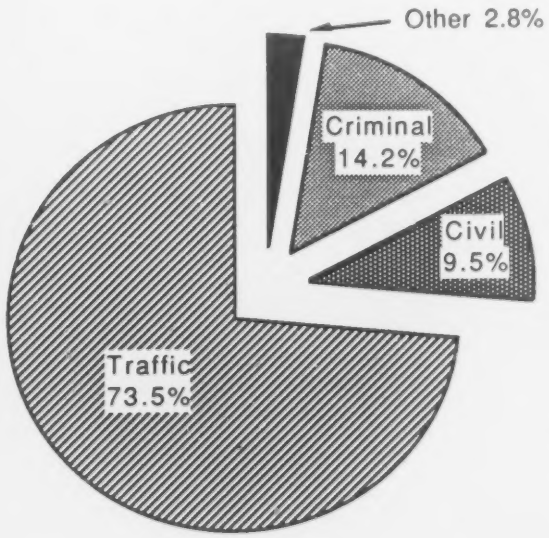
As shown in the pie charts, traffic cases comprised the majority of case filings at 73.5% of the total. Criminal cases were the next highest category, accounting for 14.2% of all filings, and civil cases represented 9.5%. The category of "other" filings, which represented 2.8% of the total statewide filings, was made up of primarily superior court domestic relations cases. Portions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals caseloads that were included in this category included special actions, industrial commission cases, habeas corpus, and state bar matters. It should be noted that these figures do not include any information for juvenile court cases, which can be found in the Probation Section of this report.

1986 Statewide Filings

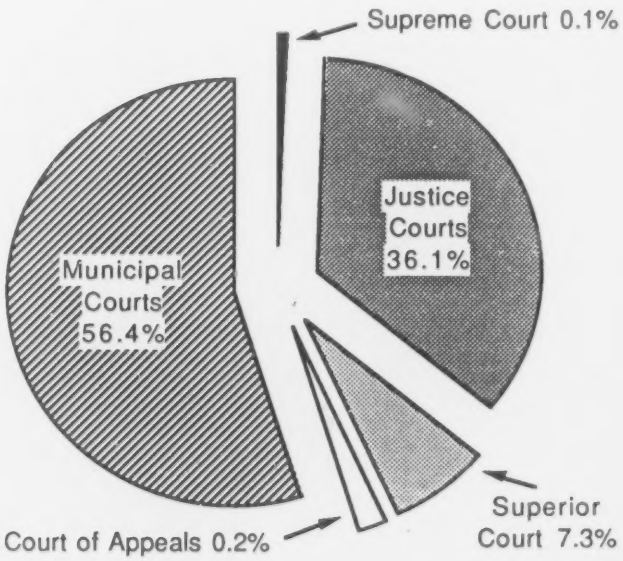
	Criminal	Civil	Traffic	Other	Total	Percent
Supreme Court	872	10		384	1,266	0.1
Court of Appeals	1,830	811		618	3,259	0.2
Superior Court	23,184*	52,710		46,252	122,146	7.3
Justice Court	64,238	105,520	435,702		605,460	36.1
Municipal Court	148,731		798,394		947,125	56.4
Total	**238,855**	**159,051**	**1,234,096**	**47,254**	**1,679,256**	**100.0**
Percent of Total	14.2	9.5	73.5	2.8	100.0	

*Includes lower court appeals.

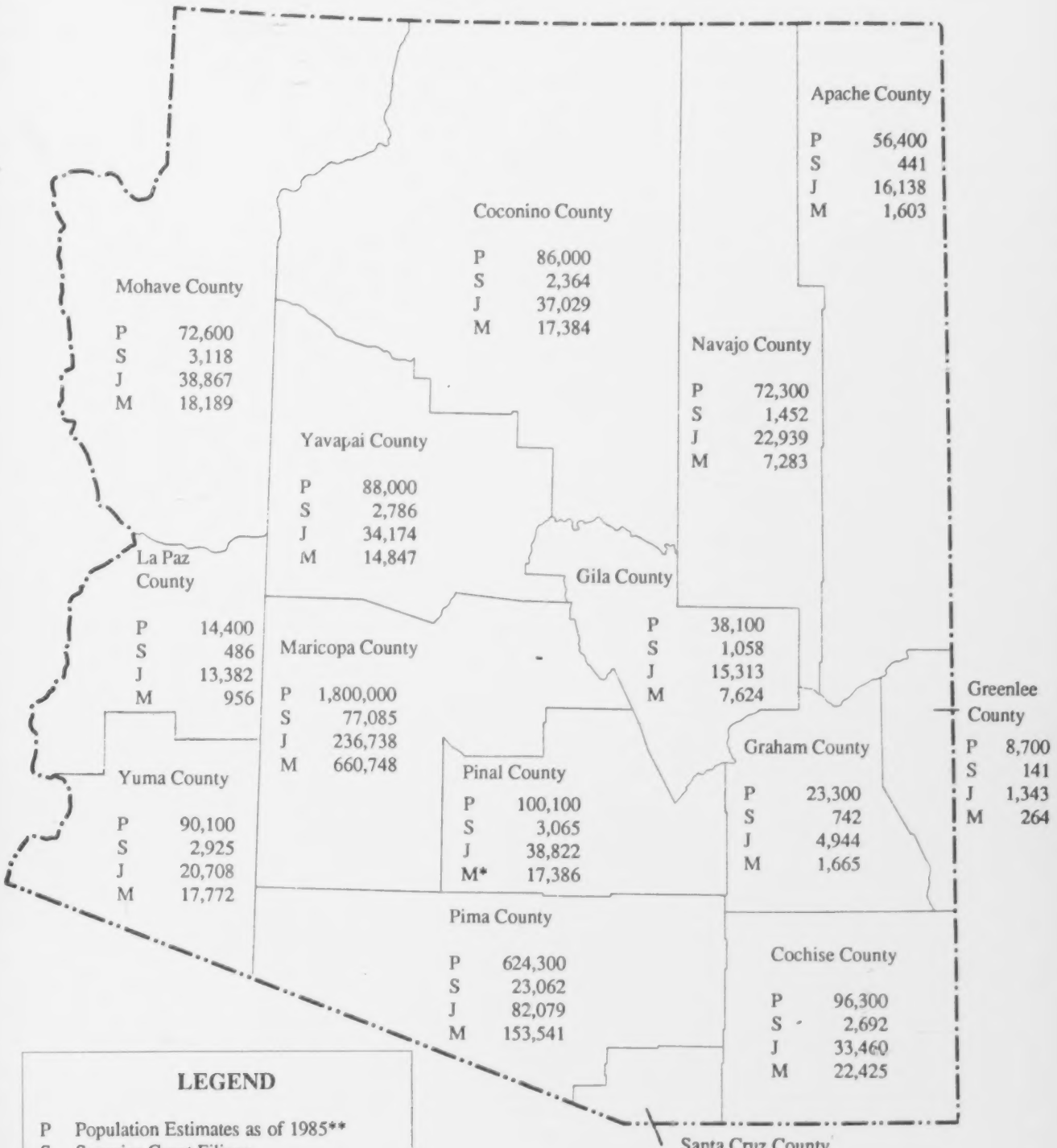
1986 Statewide Filings by Case Category



1986 Statewide Filings by Court Level



1986 Filings by Court Level with 1985 Populations



LEGEND

- P Population Estimates as of 1985**
- S Superior Court Filings
- J Justice of the Peace Court Filings
- M Municipal Court Filings

*Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

**Source: Department of Economic Security

Supreme Court

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

The 1,266 cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1986 superseded last year's record high of 1,240, and represented a 2.1% increase over 1985 fillings. Case filings in the Supreme Court were relatively stable from 1978 to 1982, averaging 1,035 per year, but have risen at an average rate of 5.8% per year since 1982. Significant decreases in case filings in both special actions (28.5%) and habeas corpus (31.0%) were offset by a 71.8% increase in direct criminal filings and a 30.0% increase in miscellaneous matters, resulting in the overall 2.1% increase.

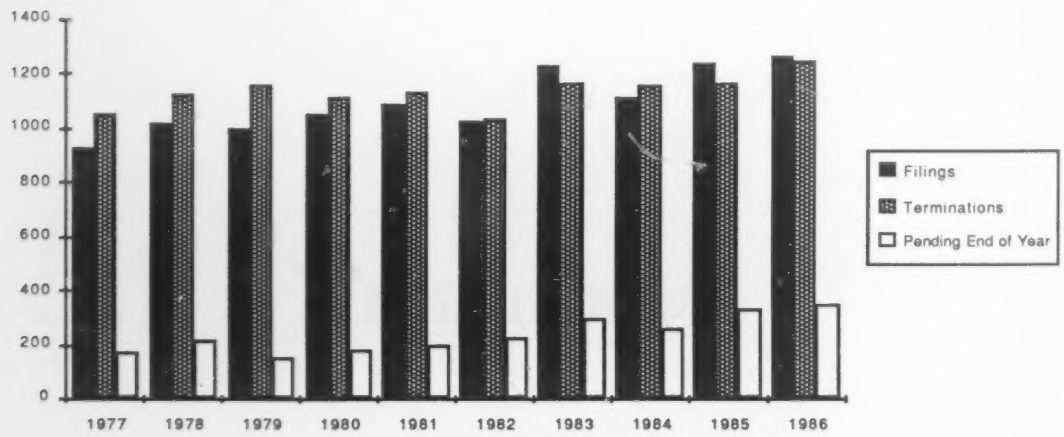
Case terminations for 1986 showed a 6.7% increase over 1985, rising to 1,243, their highest level yet. With an exception in 1982, terminations remained fairly constant from 1978 through 1985, rising only 4% over the seven years. This year's increase is a significant change. Among the areas showing increases were petitions for review (14.4%) and miscellaneous matters (42.1%); decreases were recorded in habeas corpus (28.2%), direct criminal appeals (25.6%), and special actions (13.0%).

Because of the increase in terminations, the pending caseload only rose 3.6% to 343 at the end of 1986.

1986 Caseload Activity

Type Of Action	Pending As Of Jan. 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Sub-Total	Terminations by:					Stat. Corr.	Pending As Of Dec. 31, 1986
					Trans. Out	Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Order	Total		
Civil	5	10		15		2	2	2	6	-1	8
Direct Criminal	66	67		133	1	26	5	1	33	-9	91
Pet. For Rev.	178	805		983		85	9	686	780	-6	197
Spec. Actions	46	153		199		24	2	162	188		11
Habeas Corpus	4	60		64		2		59	61		3
State Bar	10	41		51		1	1	39	41		10
Miscellaneous	22	130	8	160		2		133	135	-2	23
TOTAL	**331**	**1,266**	**8**	**1,605**	**1**	**142**	**19**	**1,082**	**1,244**	**-18**	**343**

Total Filing and Termination Activity
1977-1986



Court of Appeals – Division One

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Filing activity in Division One continued its upward trend and increased significantly during 1986, rising from 1,958 filings in 1985 to 2,285 filings in 1986. This is the highest number of cases filed in one year in Division One since the Court was established. Case filings in Division One have increased 51% since 1980. Civil filings and petitions for post-conviction relief decreased during 1986; however, special actions and criminal case filings increased, 242.5% and 21.6%, respectively. Since Division One will once again hear all special actions arising from counties within its appellate jurisdiction, this increase in filings is expected to continue. The Supreme Court has heard most of Division One's special actions since 1974 as a means of assisting Division One with its expanding caseload.

The trend in terminations has also been an upward one, with terminations increasing 72% since 1980. Terminations increased 12.2% in 1986, rising from 2,019 in 1985 to 2,265 in 1986, primarily as a result of the use of volunteer attorneys serving as judges pro tempore in civil matters in Department E. In addition to the Department E program, the addition of a fourth department in 1982 has contributed to these increased terminations.

While civil filings decreased, civil terminations increased by 13.2% as a result of Department E. This trend is not expected to continue given the increases in special actions and criminal case filings. Special actions terminations increased 107.7% as the Court adjusted to the tremendous increase in special actions filings, and criminal terminations increased 15.5%. Post-conviction relief terminations decreased 39.6%, from 139 in 1985 to 84 in 1986.

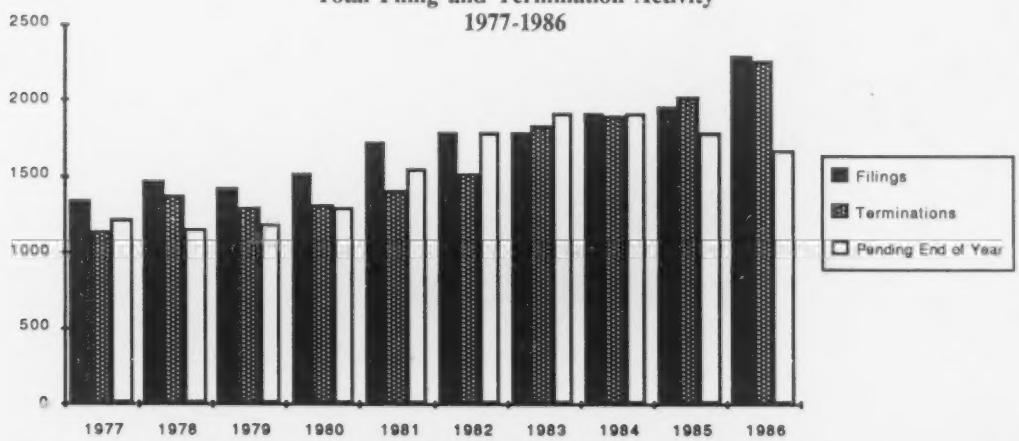
Because of the impact that Department E has had for the past two years, the year-end pending caseload decreased 6.7% from last year, falling from 1,786 to 1,666. With the termination of the Department E program, and the anticipated increases in special actions and criminal appeals, the pending caseload is expected to escalate in the future.

1986 Caseload Activity

Type Of Action	Pending As Of Jan. 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Sub-Total	Terminations by:					Stat. Corr.	Pending As Of Dec. 31, 1986
					Trans. Out	Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Other	Total		
Civil	786	563	3	1,352	140	112	337	261	850	-2	500
Criminal	726	1,197		1,923	2	32	703	374	1,111	1	813
Post-Conv. Rel.	76	87		163		2	52	30	84		79
Indus. Comm.	164	196		360		13	100	74	187		173
Unemp. Ins.	7	49		56		2	4	42	48		8
Spec. Actions	1	137		138			1	80	81		57
Habeas Corpus	2	5		7				2	2		5
Delayed App. Juvenile	24	51		75		3	26	15	44		31
TOTAL	**1,786**	**2,285**	**3***	**4,074**	**142**	**164**	**1,223**	**878**	**2,407**	**-1**	**1,666**

*1 transfer in from Division II will be recorded in January, 1987.

Total Filing and Termination Activity
1977-1986



Court of Appeals -- Division Two

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Case filings in Division Two increased 12.6% in 1986, rising from 865 to 974; in addition, 139 cases were transferred into the Division. Total terminations increased substantially, rising 17.6% from 917 to 1,078. Division Two's terminations have risen dramatically since 1983, averaging an 18.4% increase each year. Both the filing and termination figures are all-time highs for Division Two.

Filings in most of the major case categories increased, with the exception of special actions: Post-conviction relief, juvenile and criminal filings increased 53.3%, 34.8%, and 12.1%, respectively. Special actions filings decreased 11.6%.

Terminations increased in virtually all areas, particularly civil (25.9%), criminal (23.9%) and juvenile (55.0%). Again, special actions were the exception, decreasing 16.4%.

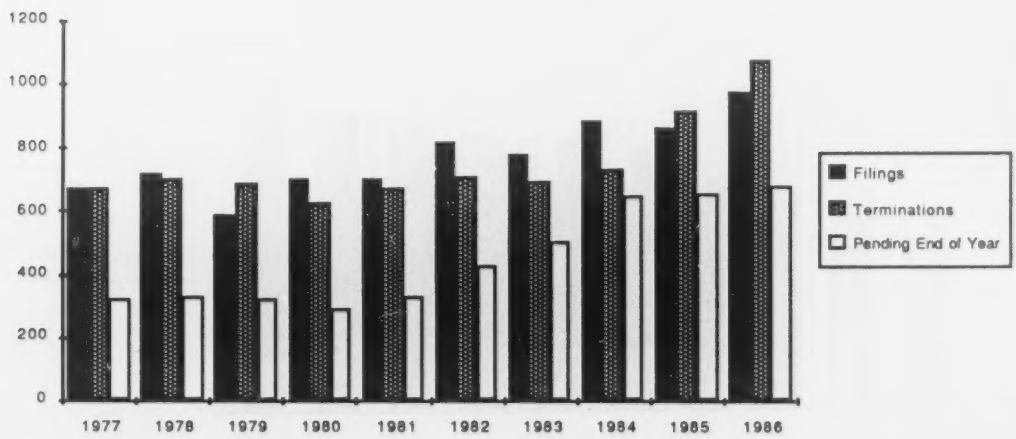
Although the increase in terminations was greater than the increase in filings, the year-end pending caseload for Division Two rose 4.1% to a new record of 682 because of the number of cases transferred into Division Two.

1986 Caseload Activity

Type Of Action	Pending As Of Jan 1, 1986	Filings	Trans. In	Sub-Total	Terminations by:					Stat. Corr.	Pending As Of Dec 31, 1986
					Trans. Out	Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Other	Total		
Civil	187	248	138	573	4	132	138	75	349	1	225
Crinimal	407	454	1	862	2	46	288	159*	495	-1	366
Post-Conv. Rel.	27	92		119	2			78**	80		39
Spec. Actions	18	137		155		14	3	105	122		33
Habeas Corpus	3	12		15		3	1	5	9		6
Juvenile	13	31		44		7	20	4	31		13
TOTAL	655	974	139	1,768	8	202	450	426	1,086		682

*Includes 3 terminations for loack of jurisdiciton; refiled in Supreme Court.
**Includes 1 termination for lack of jurisdiction; refiled in Supreme Court.

Total Filing and Termination Activity
1977-1986



Superior Court

INTRODUCTION

The caseload statistics contained in this section are based on unaudited monthly statistical reports filed with the Supreme Court by the superior court in each county. Criminal statistics represent the number of defendants; all other statistics represent the number of cases.

Superior court statistical reporting forms and instructions were last revised in 1984; thus, all information from 1984 through 1986 is directly comparable. Where appropriate, adjustments have been made to make data collected prior to 1984 comparable with data collected from 1984 through 1986.

1986 CASELOAD ACTIVITY

FILINGS – In 1986, total filings for the superior court increased 6.7% to a total of 122,146 filings. The bar chart on page 19 compares the 1986 filings and terminations with those of previous years dating back to 1981, and illustrates the increasing trend since 1983.

The most significant increase in superior court filings was in felony cases, which jumped 19.4% to 20,653 filings. Total criminal filings (including lower court appeals) increased 17.3%. Civil filings increased 10.3%, and probate filings increased 3.6%.

Decreases were recorded in the areas of juvenile dependency (27.9%), adoption (12.1%), and domestic relations (0.5%).

TERMINATIONS – Superior court terminations increased in 1986, rising from 105,248 to 114,218, an increase of 8.5%.

Total criminal terminations rose 17.9%, from 17,730 to 20,912. Terminations of lower court appeals rose 16.4% from 1,936 to 2,254, in contrast to the category's 1.2% decrease in filings. Felony and civil terminations increased 17.3% and 11.5% respectively. Domestic relations terminations also showed an increase during 1986, rising 6.6% from 29,547 to 31,508.

Superior court terminations fell 14.2% in probate cases, 6.9% in juvenile dependency cases, and 2.2% in adoption cases.

Superior Court
1986 Caseload Summary

County	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Apache	1,072	441	1	1,514	2	581	-41	890
Cochise	2,904	2,692	43	5,639	23	2,568	-1	3,047
Coconino	1,930	2,364	7	4,301	5	2,157	-116	2,023
Gila	1,495	1,058	18	2,571	20	1,050	-68	1,433
Graham	1,097	742	7	1,846	4	651	0	1,191
Greenlee	255	141	1	397	4	81	-14	298
La Paz	499	486	2	987	5	478	0	504
Maricopa	56,089	77,085	1,029	134,203	451	71,923	0	61,829
Mohave	3,777	3,118	26	6,921	21	3,246	0	3,654
Navajo	2,259	1,452	1	3,712	11	1,662	0	2,039
Pima	30,966	23,062	56	54,084	35	21,231	-3,286	29,532
Pinal	3,949	3,065	53	7,067	12	2,854	5	4,206
Santa Cruz	1,861	729	0	2,590	6	764	0	1,820
Yavapai	3,349	2,786	29	6,164	26	2,404	-687	3,047
Yuma	4,560	2,925	2	7,487	23	2,568	0	4,896
Total	**116,062**	**122,146**	**1,275**	**239,483**	**648**	**114,218**	**-4,208**	**120,409**

PENDING – Continuing the trend from previous years, superior court cases pending at year-end increased by 3.8% over 1985. The bar chart presented on page 19 illustrates the increasing pending caseload for the superior court.

SENTENCING – The number of defendants sentenced by the superior court in 1986 rose 19.2% over 1985, from 15,557 to 18,550. There was a 12.1% increase in the number of defendants sentenced to the Department of Corrections, and a 21.2% increase in dispositions of defendants to county jails, reversing the trend for the first year since 1983. Sentences to county jails total 349, still well below their 1983 level of 552. In contrast, sentences of probation with confinement increased to a record high level for the second year in a row, 4,487, or a 19.1% increase. It should be noted that this category includes defendants sentenced to intensive probation, which was in its first full calendar year of operation during 1986 and includes a mandatory period of incarceration of at least 45 days. Sentences of probation without confinement increased 15.2%.

Superior Court
1986 Case Activity

Type of Case	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Felony	10,294	20,653	80	31,027	42	18,254	-134	12,597
Misdemeanor	57	55	1	113	0	73	-15	25
Unclassified	119	287		406	29	331	-2	44
TOTAL Criminal	**10,470**	**20,995**	**81**	**31,546**	**71**	**18,658**	**-151**	**12,666**
Civil*	41,493	52,710	986	95,189	405	51,003	-3,440	40,341
Dom.Rel.**	24,179	33,329	64	57,572	76	31,508	-573	25,415
Probate	33,126	9,772		42,898		7,712		35,186
Adoption	3,166	1,708		4,874		1,671		3,203
Juv.Dep.	2,658	1,443		4,101		1,412		2,689
TOTAL Non-Criminal	**104,622**	**98,962**	**1,050**	**204,634**	**481**	**93,306**	**-4,013**	**106,834**

PETITIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF: Filed: 596 Terminated: 613

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 609 Requests for Hearing: 299

*Includes appeals from limited jurisdiction courts.
**Includes Reciprocal Support and Foreign Decrees.

Superior Court
1986 Criminal and Civil Traffic Appeals from Limited Jurisdiction Courts

Type of Appeal		Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
CRIMINAL CASE APPEALS	Justice	252	464	22	738	20	445	-29	244
	Municipal	377	790	61	1,228	48	803	-12	365
CIVIL TRAFFIC APPEALS	Justice	71	185	10	266	7	178	0	81
	Municipal	270	750	51	1,071	21	828	-3	219
TOTAL		**970**	**2,189**	**144**	**3,303**	**96**	**2,254**	**-44**	**909**

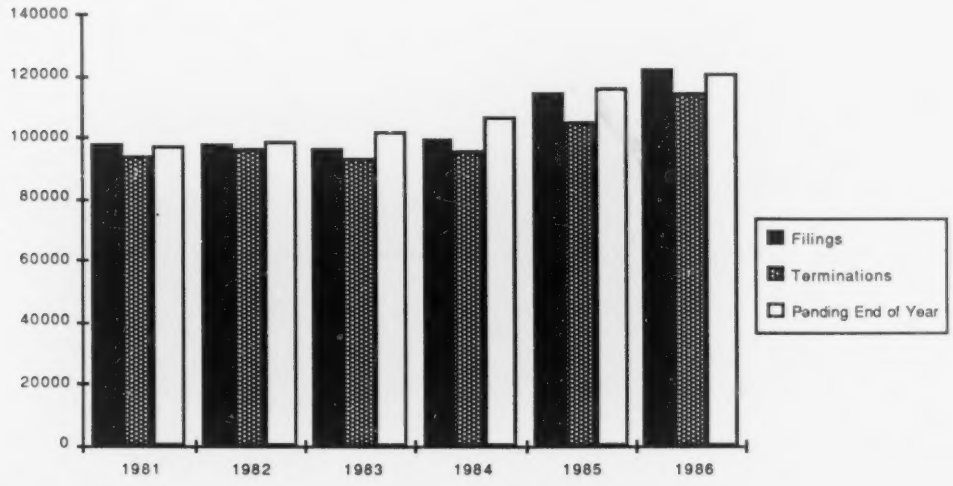
Superior Court
1986 Beginning Pending Caseload

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total BG Pend.	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	95	0	0	4	99	327	305	219	122	973	1,072	1,058	1,072	1.3
Cochise	182	0	0	17	199	619	765	1,140	181	2,705	2,904	2,469	2,904	17.6
Coconino	495	3	7	18	523	413	383	514	97	1,407	1,930	1,778	1,930	8.5
Gila	248	22	0	5	275	248	285	637	50	1,220	1,495	1,459	1,495	2.5
Graham	113	0	0	3	116	200	211	396	174	981	1,097	961	1,097	14.2
Greenlee	31	0	1	1	33	56	72	64	30	222	255	254	255	0.4
La Paz	62	1	0	2	65	176	100	151	7	434	499	489	499	2.0
Maricopa	4,477	1	6	487	4,971	23,416	9,034*	16,523	2,145	51,118	56,089	52,543	56,089	6.7
Mohave	496	0	0	47	543	997	1,141	920	176	3,234	3,777	3,724	3,777	1.4
Navajo	515	1	6	70	592	483	354	471	359	1,667	2,259	2,084	2,259	8.4
Pima	1,679	15	84	206	1,984	12,164	8,418	7,069	1,331	28,982	30,966	26,714	30,966	15.9
Pinal	719	3	3	14	739	535	743	1,425	507	3,210	3,949	3,763	3,949	4.9
Santa Cruz	155	0	0	3	158	469	339	832	63	1,703	1,861	1,741	1,861	6.9
Yavapai	329	2	1	68	400	838	930	969	212	2,949	3,349	3,276	3,349	2.2
Yuma	698	9	11	25	743	552	1,099	1,796	370	3,817	4,560	4,424	4,560	3.1
TOTAL	**10,294**	**57**	**119**	**970**	**11,440**	**41,493**	**24,179**	**33,126**	**5,824**	**104,622**	**116,062**	**106,737**	**116,062**	**8.7**

*Reflects an adjustment from the pending as of December 31, 1985 as reported in the 1985 Judicial Report.

Superior Court
1986 Filings

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim	Total Non-Crim	Total Filings	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	127	0	0	2	129	97	138	52	25	312	441	458	441	-3.7
Cochise	355	0	0	69	424	600	1,196	352	120	2,268	2,692	2,559	2,692	5.2
Coconino	836	4	44	45	929	563	645	148	79	1,435	2,364	2,279	2,364	3.7
Gila	257	2	4	25	288	216	406	119	29	770	1,058	997	1,058	6.1
Graham	186	0	0	5	191	122	274	88	67	551	742	786	742	-5.6
Greenlee	33	0	0	1	34	37	52	9	9	107	141	135	141	4.4
La Paz	151	5	10	4	170	122	129	55	10	316	486	499	486	-2.6
Maricopa	11,673	8	57	1,366	13,104	38,250	19,216	4,939	1,576	63,981	77,085	70,392	77,085	9.5
Mohave	916	0	145	82	1,143	623	838	427	87	1,975	3,118	3,240	3,118	-3.8
Navajo	348	2	1	43	394	381	405	153	119	1,058	1,452	1,479	1,452	-1.8
Pima	3,267	34	23	413	3,737	9,475	6,950	2,246	654	19,325	23,062	22,134	23,062	4.2
Pinal	931	0	0	74	1,005	690	839	372	159	2,060	3,065	3,145	3,065	-2.5
Santa Cruz	183	0	0	5	188	198	216	98	29	541	729	781	729	-6.7
Yavapai	554	0	0	40	594	718	1,002	391	81	2,192	2,786	2,786	2,786	0.0
Yuma	836	0	3	15	854	618	1,023	323	107	2,071	2,925	2,760	2,925	6.0
TOTAL	**20,653**	**55**	**287**	**2,189**	**23,184**	**52,710**	**33,329**	**9,772**	**3,151**	**98,962**	**122,146**	**114,430**	**122,146**	**6.7**



Superior Court
1986 Terminations

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total Terms.	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	126	0	0	3	129	224	169	16	43	452	581	396	581	46.7
Cochise	309	0	0	70	379	585	1,235	259	110	2,189	2,568	2,154	2,568	19.2
Coconino	601	4	37	35	677	558	622	169	131	1,480	2,157	2,127	2,157	1.4
Gila	228	6	2	21	257	257	408	93	35	793	1,050	952	1,050	10.3
Graham	206	0	0	3	209	119	269	21	33	442	651	645	651	0.9
Greenlee	29	0	0	0	29	5	29	5	13	52	81	126	81	-35.7
La Paz	118	6	10	6	140	138	174	17	9	338	478	488	478	-2.0
Maricopa	10,713	7	26	1,523	12,269	36,111	18,336	3,737	1,470	59,654	71,923	67,153	71,923	7.1
Mohave	777	0	145	108	1,030	663	803	636	114	2,216	3,246	3,184	3,246	1.9
Navajo	440	0	3	60	503	350	482	152	175	1,159	1,662	1,299	1,662	27.9
Pima	2,538	49	107	308	3,002	9,815	5,947	1,972	495	18,229	21,231	17,865	21,231	18.8
Pinal	799	0	0	66	865	645	957	218	169	1,989	2,854	2,889	2,854	-1.2
Santa Cruz	204	0	0	4	208	250	238	45	23	556	764	661	764	15.6
Yavapai	476	0	0	35	511	717	774	251	151	1,893	2,404	2,689	2,404	-10.6
Yuma	690	1	1	12	704	566	1,065	121	112	1,864	2,568	2,620	2,568	-2.0
TOTAL	**18,254**	**73**	**331**	**2,254**	**20,912**	**51,003**	**31,508**	**7,712**	**3,083**	**93,306**	**114,218**	**105,248**	**114,218**	**8.5**

Superior Court
1986 Ending Pending Caseload

	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Ct. Appeals	Total Crim.	Civil	Domestic Relations	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total End Pend.	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Apache	99	0	0	3	102	199	230	255	104	788	890	1,072	890	-17.0
Cochise	229	0	0	19	248	647	728	1,233	191	2,799	3,047	2,904	3,047	4.9
Coconino	730	3	14	28	775	418	292	493	45	1,248	2,023	1,930	2,023	4.8
Gila	221	3	2	11	237	212	277	663	44	1,196	1,433	1,495	1,433	-4.1
Graham	93	0	0	5	98	208	214	463	208	1,093	1,191	1,097	1,191	8.6
Greenlee	20	0	0	1	21	89	94	68	26	277	298	255	298	16.9
La Paz	95	0	0	0	95	159	53	189	8	409	504	499	504	1.0
Maricopa	5,471	3	8	377	5,859	26,098	9,896	17,725	2,251	55,970	61,829	56,056	61,829	10.3
Mohave	634	0	0	21	655	959	1,180	711	149	2,999	3,654	3,777	3,654	-3.3
Navajo	423	3	4	52	482	505	277	472	303	1,557	2,039	2,259	2,039	-9.7
Pima	2,408	0	0	311	2,719	8,552	9,428	7,343	1,490	26,813	29,532	30,966	29,532	-4.6
Pinal	854	3	3	23	883	606	641	1,579	497	3,323	4,206	3,949	4,206	6.5
Santa Cruz	133	0	0	3	136	414	316	885	69	1,684	1,820	1,861	1,820	-2.2
Yavapai	343	2	0	25	370	687	739	1,109	142	2,677	3,047	3,349	3,047	-9.0
Yuma	844	8	13	30	895	588	1,050	1,998	365	4,001	4,896	4,560	4,896	7.4
TOTAL	**12,597**	**25**	**44**	**909**	**13,575**	**40,341**	**25,415**	**35,186**	**5,892**	**106,834**	**120,409**	**116,029**	**120,409**	**3.8**

Superior Court
1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced

	CRIMINAL		CIVIL					DOMESTIC RELATIONS				
County	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Medical Malprac. Panels	Mental Health Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Dom. Violence Hearings	O.S.C. Hearings
Apache	6	4	26	1	35	0	2	14	0	110	0	12
Cochise	25	32	79	9	112	1	3	180	0	656	0	473
Coconino	9	12	15	13	31	0	10	14	1	351	0	75
Gila	0	14	18	5	51	0	8	19	0	231	0	224
Graham	0	1	6	4	12	0	4	10	0	110	0	52
Greenlee	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	16	0	5
La Paz	1	14	12	2	14	0	0	18	0	58	0	33
Maricopa	33	367	543	393	8,368	27	427	185	7	12,241	176	2,454
Mohave	10	32	24	14	105	0	0	50	0	469	0	323
Navajo	4	20	12	0	93	0	6	0	0	194	0	78
Pima	7	288	216	149	968	46	195	304	0	3,080	15	2,835
Pinal	1	36	159	14	82	3	53	137	5	575	0	420
Santa Cruz	0	12	7	0	20	0	6	0	0	82	0	93
Yavapai	1	39	56	7	155	2	53	57	0	468	3	158
Yuma	5	40	30	14	87	0	94	58	0	495	3	336
TOTAL	**102**	**912**	**1,203**	**627**	**10,136**	**79**	**861**	**1,046**	**13**	**19,136**	**197**	**7,571**

Superior Court
1986 Criminal Case Sentences and Other Terminations*

CRIMINAL CASE BY COUNTY	SENTENCE									OTHER TERMINATION	
							Probation Plus				
	Death	D.O.C.	County Jail	Rest. Only	Prob. Only	Sent. Susp.	D.O.C.	Jail	Rest.	Acquitted	Dismissed
Felony	0	21	2	1	9	0	0	78	2	0	13
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apache County Total	**0**	**21**	**2**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**78**	**2**	**0**	**13**
Felony	0	53	3	0	14	0	11	53	88	5	82
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise County Total	**0**	**53**	**3**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**11**	**53**	**88**	**5**	**82**
Felony	0	108	14	10	41	0	32	167	84	0	145
Misd.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Coconino County Total	**0**	**108**	**14**	**10**	**42**	**0**	**32**	**169**	**85**	**0**	**182**
Felony	0	27	4	3	2	0	2	48	63	3	75
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gila County Total	**0**	**27**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**2**	**48**	**64**	**3**	**81**
Felony	0	35	1	0	22	0	14	57	21	0	56
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham County Total	**0**	**35**	**1**	**0**	**22**	**0**	**14**	**57**	**21**	**0**	**56**
Felony	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	13	2	0	5
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	**0**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**5**
Felony	0	23	0	0	1	0	8	40	10	2	34
Misd.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
La Paz County Total	**0**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**41**	**10**	**2**	**44**
Felony	4	2,348	9	2	898	20	411	2,045	2,326	104	1,586
Misd.	0	0	188	106	196	66	0	140	269	0	2
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Maricopa County Total	**4**	**2,348**	**197**	**108**	**1,094**	**86**	**411**	**2,185**	**2,595**	**104**	**1,607**
Felony	1	106	4	2	9	8	22	238	74	13	297
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
Mohave County Total	**1**	**106**	**4**	**2**	**9**	**8**	**22**	**238**	**74**	**13**	**402**
Felony	0	38	5	0	20	2	14	42	84	13	140
Misd.	0	0	1	2	7	4	0	22	19	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo County Total	**0**	**38**	**6**	**2**	**27**	**6**	**14**	**64**	**103**	**13**	**140**
Felony	1	727	10	2	36	5	78	350	617	56	512
Misd.	0	2	30	8	16	13	0	53	79	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	8	10	0	50
Pima County Total	**1**	**729**	**46**	**14**	**52**	**19**	**78**	**411**	**706**	**56**	**562**
Felony	1	115	40	6	46	3	4	151	216	7	210
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pinal County Total	**1**	**115**	**40**	**6**	**46**	**3**	**4**	**151**	**216**	**7**	**210**
Felony	0	58	1	1	15	0	0	90	17	2	21
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**0**	**58**	**1**	**1**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**90**	**17**	**2**	**21**
Felony	0	111	18	2	36	2	18	119	18	3	74
Misd.	0	0	4	1	14	5	0	26	8	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	9	2	0	0
Yavapai County Total	**0**	**111**	**22**	**3**	**52**	**11**	**18**	**154**	**28**	**3**	**74**
Felony	0	242	8	0	59	0	0	121	106	8	146
Misd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unclass.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuma County Total	**0**	**242**	**8**	**0**	**59**	**0**	**0**	**121**	**107**	**8**	**146**
Felony	7	4,017	120	29	1,209	40	614	3,612	3,728	216	3,396
Misd.	0	2	223	118	234	88	0	244	378	0	11
Unclass.	0	0	6	4	2	5	0	17	12	0	218
STATE TOTAL	**7**	**4,019**	**349**	**151**	**1,445**	**133**	**614**	**3,873**	**4,118**	**216**	**3,625**

*Each number refers to one person in one case. It is possible for a defendant to be involved in more than one case during the year. Sentences resulting from probation revocations are not included here; they are considered post-adjudication actions.

Superior Court Probation

INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this section of the report is based on unaudited monthly statistical reports submitted by superior court probation departments to the Arizona Supreme Court. Some changes were made in the adult monthly statistical reporting forms for 1986, primarily to gather information on Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) probationers.

ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

There were 9,241 new probationers added to the adult probation department caseload during 1986, a 16.8% increase over the 7,911 probationers added in 1985. A total of 2,124 probationers completed their full term of probation during 1986, a decrease of 7.6% from 2,299 in 1985. (It should be noted that prior to 1986, this category included terminations which now comprise the "Other" category.) The number of probationers receiving an early termination from probation increased 5.7%, from 2,769 in 1985 to 2,926 in 1986. A total of 1,703 individuals had their probation revoked, up 25.8% from 1,354 in 1985, and another 273 individuals fell into the category of "Other Terminations." The total number of adults on probation at the end of 1986 increased 11.6% from the previous year to 20,283.

The figures above include 702 individuals placed on adult intensive probation during the year. Of the 835 total probationers on IPS during the year, 253 were removed, leaving 582 individuals on intensive probation at the end of the year.

JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

REFERRALS – During 1986, juvenile probation departments handled 52,825 referrals. Of these, 45,148 represent new referrals filed during the year, an 8.0% increase from the 41,806 referrals filed during 1985; the remaining referrals were pending at the beginning of the year.

The number of referrals terminated in 1986 increased 16.3% from 39,127 to 45,506. Referrals resulting in a petition being filed increased 8.6% from 12,211 to 13,318, and referrals ending in adjustments increased 18.8% from 24,000 in 1985 to 28,507 in 1986. The number of referrals pending at the end of the year, 7,319, represents a 4.7% decrease from the 7,677 referrals pending December 31, 1985.

CHILDREN WITH PETITIONS – The number of children with petitions filed during 1986 increased 2.2% from 9,790 in 1985 to 10,010 in 1986. In addition, there were 3,604 children with petitions pending on December 31, 1985, making a total of 13,614 children with petitions pending during the year. Of these, 6,422 were adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible, a 9.7% decrease from 7,115 in 1985, while dismissals increased 14.9% over last year from 1,935 to 2,224. At the end of 1986, there were 4,676 children with petitions pending, a 29.7% increase over the 3,604 children with petitions pending in the juvenile court on December 31, 1985.

PROBATION ACTIVITY – A total of 3,761 children were placed on probation during the year, an 8.3% decrease from the 4,101 children placed on probation in 1985. Revocations from probation increased 12.1% from 589 to 660, while terminations from probation decreased 3.4% from 3,282 to 3,169. At the end of 1986, a total of 4,476 children were on probation, a decrease of 1.5% from the 4,544 on probation on December 31, 1985.

REASON REFERRED – As in previous years, the majority of new juvenile referrals during 1986 (46.1%) involved crimes against property. In comparison, the next highest category was incorrigibility offenses, which constituted 19.6% of all referrals; the latter was followed closely by public peace offenses at 19.5%. The category of crimes against persons was the fourth largest at 8.9%, followed by illegal goods or services offenses at 5.9%.

PROBATION PROGRAMS

During 1986, the Arizona Legislature merged the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund (A.R.S. §8-230.02), which funds programs in which juvenile offenders are required to participate as a condition prior to adjustment, with the JPO/Foster Care Program, which provides funding for treatment of juveniles through placement in residential facilities, shelter care, counseling, etc. The JPO/Foster Care program was previously administered by the Department of Economic Security. The merging of these two funds created a new Juvenile Probation Services Fund that will provide money for juvenile justice services at all stages of involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Another bill created a juvenile intensive probation program similar to the adult intensive probation program, which started July 1, 1985. The juvenile program is scheduled to begin accepting participants in early 1987.

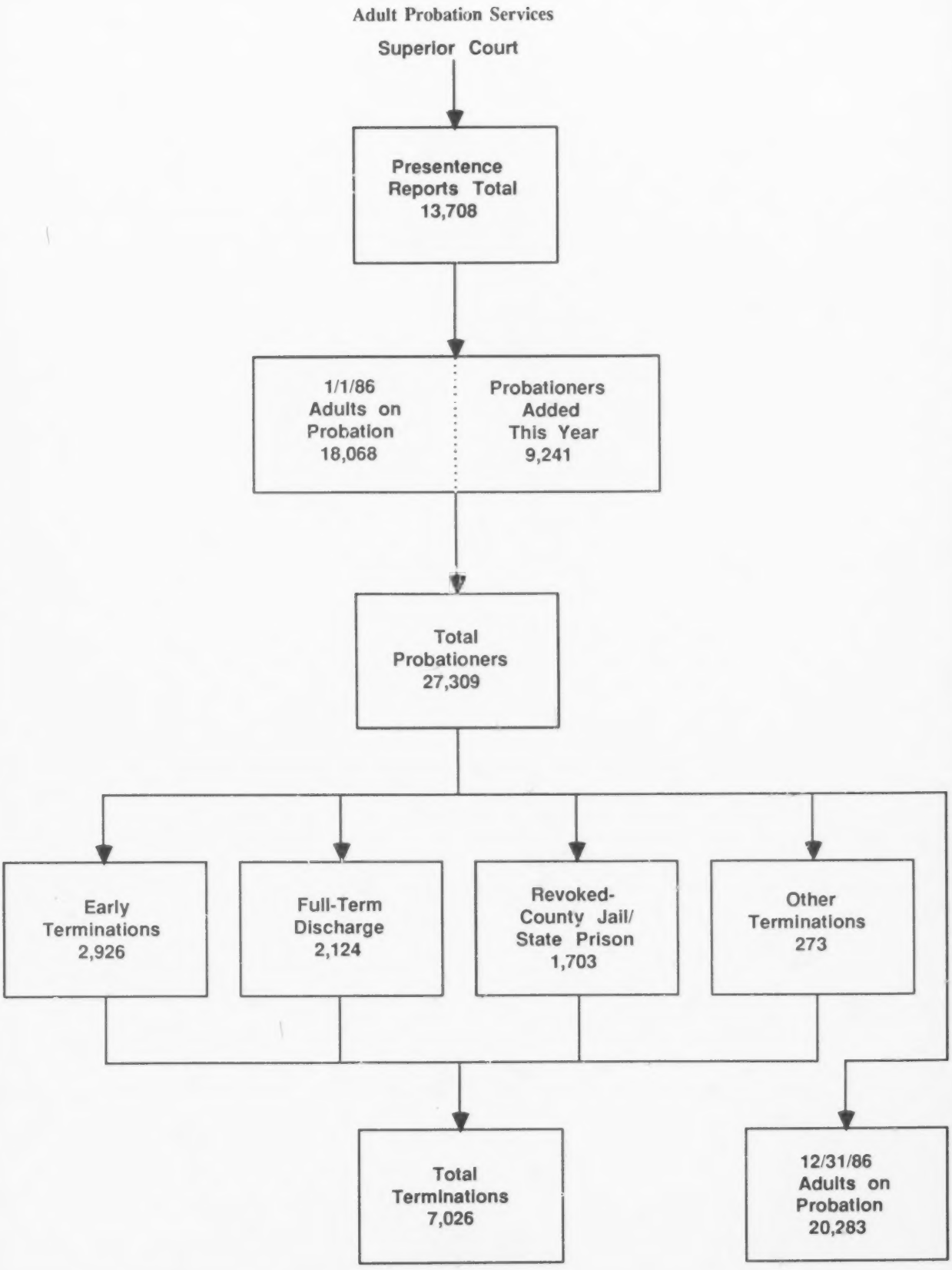
Statewide Summary
1986 Adult Probation

County	On Probation 1/1/86	Added This Year	Sub-Total	Early Discharge	Terminated From Probation	Revoked From Probation	Other Terms.	Sub-Total	On Probation 12/31/86
Apache	147	87	234	48	7	6	1	62	172
Cochise*	440	155	595	101	8	18	0	127	468
Coconino	535	251	786	105	21	65	25	216	570
Gila	334	87	421	68	73	0	0	141	280
Graham	149	92	241	24	20	4	19	67	174
Greenlee	40	19	59	17	1	0	0	18	41
La Paz	79	63	142	7	8	10	0	25	117
Maricopa	10,464	5,808	16,272	1,335	1,532	1,272	133	4,272	12,000
Mohave	829	294	1,123	180	40	45	23	288	835
Navajo	672	190	862	176	44	11	4	235	627
Pima	2,513	1,213	3,726	494	144	181	46	865	2,861
Pinal	607	337	944	146	51	31	11	239	705
Santa Cruz	330	119	449	49	4	5	2	60	389
Yavapai	488	254	742	101	86	14	9	210	532
Yuma	441	272	713	75	85	41	0	201	512
TOTAL	**18,06[illegible]**	**9,241**	**27,309**	**2,926**	**2,124**	**1,703**	**273**	**7,026**	**20,283**

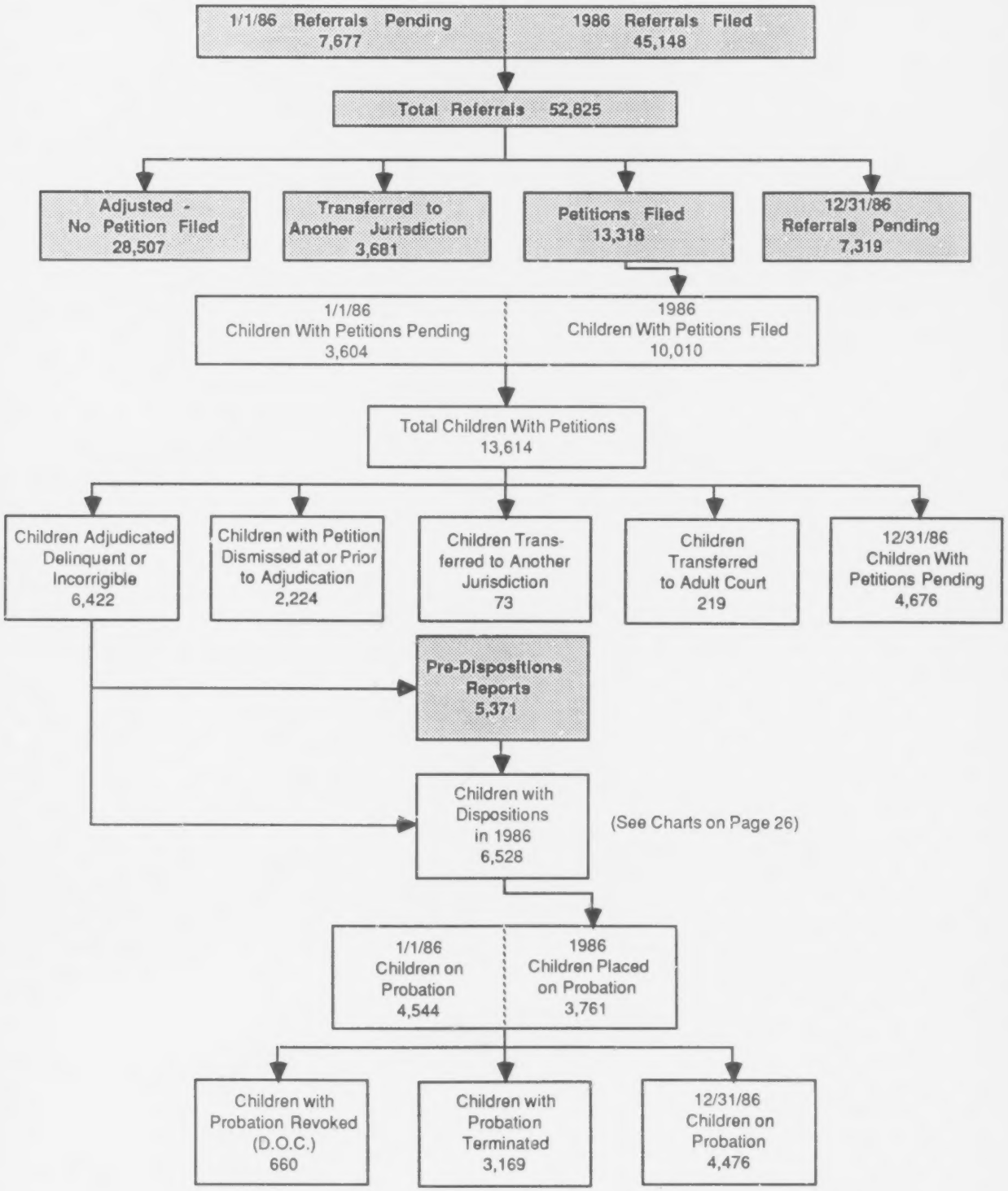
*Cochise county beginning pending differs from 1985 ending pending due to a statistical adjustment resulting from a case audit.

Public Work Service Hours and Monies Collected
from Adult Probationers

County	MONIES COLLECTED					PUBLIC WORK SERVICE HOURS
	Restitution	Reimbursement	Fines	Probation Fees	Total	
Apache	$18,658	$1,570	$8,857	$30,987	$60,072	4,734
Cochise	29,062	5,872	30,234	29,916	95,083	638
Coconino	43,591	11,102	42,662	64,612	161,967	3,552
Gila	38,735	3,030	31,203	52,628	125,596	6,322
Graham	6,713	143	20,307	4,341	31,504	35
Greenlee	2,891	635	2,577	2,710	8,813	276
La Paz	8,671	475	10,110	16,000	35,256	860
Maricopa	1,312,169	91,421	403,557	1,308,055	3,115,202	45,140
Mohave	84,716	36,042	83,798	79,573	284,128	0
Navajo	38,656	3,892	54,065	25,617	122,230	930
Pima	370,211	18,523	88,920	224,155	701,810	0
Pinal	59,172	6,036	53,647	38,022	156,877	5,250
Santa Cruz	7,500	8,708	37,645	11,090	64,942	3,543
Yavapai	58,464	9,028	18,349	51,381	137,222	623
Yuma	25,160	995	19,873	17,407	63,434	5,048
TOTAL	**$2,104,368**	**$197,471**	**$905,804**	**$1,956,493**	**$5,164,137**	**76,950**


Adult Probation Services
Superior Court
Presentence Reports Total 13,708
1/1/86 Adults on Probation 18,068
Probationers Added This Year 9,241
Total Probationers 27,309
Early Terminations 2,926
Full-Term Discharge 2,124
Revoked-County Jail/ State Prison 1,703
Other Terminations 273
Total Terminations 7,026
12/31/86 Adults on Probation 20,283

Juvenile Adjudication Process


1/1/86 Referrals Pending 7,677
1986 Referrals Filed 45,148
Total Referrals 52,825
Adjusted - No Petition Filed 28,507
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction 3,681
Petitions Filed 13,318
12/31/86 Referrals Pending 7,319
1/1/86 Children With Petitions Pending 3,604
1986 Children With Petitions Filed 10,010
Total Children With Petitions 13,614
Children Adjudicated Delinquent or Incorrigible 6,422
Children with Petition Dismissed at or Prior to Adjudication 2,224
Children Transferred to Another Jurisdiction 73
Children Transferred to Adult Court 219
12/31/86 Children With Petitions Pending 4,676
Pre-Dispositions Reports 5,371
Children with Dispositions in 1986 6,528
(See Charts on Page 26)
1/1/86 Children on Probation 4,544
1986 Children Placed on Probation 3,761
Children with Probation Revoked (D.O.C.) 660
Children with Probation Terminated 3,169
12/31/86 Children on Probation 4,476
Reflects referrals, petitions, or reports counted.
Reflects children counted.

Statewide Summary
1986 Juvenile Referrals

Status of Referral	SEX		AGE				MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ALLEGED IN REFERRAL				
	Male	Female	8-11	12-15	16	17	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorrigible
Referrals Pending January 1, 1986	5,736	1,941	443	4,071	1,756	1,407	682	3,768	651	1,146	1,430
Referrals Filed This Year	33,073	12,075	2,549	23,420	10,034	9,145	4,022	20,786	2,677	8,809	8,854
SUB-TOTAL I	**38,809**	**14,016**	**2,992**	**27,491**	**11,790**	**10,552**	**4,704**	**24,554**	**3,328**	**9,955**	**10,284**
Referrals Ending in Adjustment	19,936	8,571	1,994	15,504	5,942	5,067	1,835	12,278	1,751	5,741	6,902
Referrals Ending in a Petition Being Filed	10,887	2,431	376	6,956	3,420	2,566	2,100	6,771	762	2,714	971
Referrals Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	2,581	1,100	182	1,302	682	1,515	216	1,851	241	536	837
SUB-TOTAL II	**33,404**	**12,102**	**2,552**	**23,762**	**10,044**	**9,148**	**4,151**	**20,900**	**2,754**	**8,991**	**8,710**
Referrals Pending December 31, 1986	5,405	1,914	440	3,729	1,746	1,404	553	3,654	574	964	1,574

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Offense

Type of Disposition	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incorrigible	Total
Probation	507	1,943	140	120	206	2,916
Probation with Restitution	88	675	19	15	4	801
Continued on Probation	100	384	51	401	46	982
Committed to State Department of Corrections	240	676	31	135	7	1,089
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	51	273	18	31	45	418
Terminated without Services	49	167	10	53	43	322
TOTAL	**1,035**	**4,118**	**269**	**755**	**351**	**6,528**

Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Sex and Age

Type of Disposition	SEX			AGE							
	Male	Female	Total	8-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
Probation	2,353	563	2,916	95	145	306	558	689	739	384	2,916
Probation with Restitution	732	69	801	31	33	65	132	193	196	151	801
Continued on Probation	839	143	982	15	32	70	149	264	272	180	982
Committed to State Department of Corrections	949	140	1,089	7	19	70	173	321	312	187	1,089
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	342	76	418	9	9	25	48	54	109	164	418
Terminated Without Services	220	102	322	12	12	18	40	58	86	96	322
TOTAL	**5,435**	**1,093**	**6,528**	**169**	**250**	**554**	**1,100**	**1,579**	**1,714**	**1,162**	**6,528**

Justice of the Peace Courts

The 1986 caseload statistics contained in this section of the report are based on the unaudited monthly statistical reports submitted to the Arizona Supreme Court by each justice of the peace court.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Statewide Caseload Activity

Case Type	Beginning Pending*	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	135,122	264,935	1,399	401,456	755	255,677	-4,771	140,253
Traffic FTA	59,779	17,729	4	77,512	3	18,994	-4,945	53,570
Civil Traffic	21,035	153,038	353	174,426	545	141,351	-2,261	30,269
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	21,745	40,083	110	61,938	592	33,556	-1,373	26,417
Misdemeanor FTA	3,652	2,538	5	6,195	14	1,726	-246	4,209
Felony-Prelim.	10,520	21,617	139	32,276	114	19,413	-205	12,544
Small Claims & Under $500	36,724	41,627	304	78,655	452	36,127	-1,067	41,009
$500 to $2,499	19,675	20,126	128	39,929	238	16,938	-155	22,598
Forcible Detainer	4,248	43,767	15	48,030	49	42,410	-23	5,548
TOTAL	**312,500**	**605,460**	**2,457**	**920,417**	**2,762**	**566,192**	**-15,046**	**356,417**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 6,037
Requests for Hearing: 1,211

*These figures do not coincide with those reported for December 31, 1985 due to statistical adjustments.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Filings

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	8,189	865	259	36	13	9,362	10,197	9,362	-8.2
Round Valley	1,695	429	286	90	230	2,730	2,842	2,730	-3.9
St. Johns	827	143	181	79	121	1,351	1,412	1,351	-4.3
Teec Nos Pos	2,491	186	13	4	1	2,695	2,687	2,695	0.3
Apache County Total	**13,202**	**1,623**	**739**	**209**	**365**	**16,138**	**17,138**	**16,138**	**-5.8**
Benson	7,169	1,313	158	63	107	8,810	8,018	8,810	9.9
Bisbee	1,272	1,148	102	74	295	2,891	2,621	2,891	10.3
Bowie	4,499	548	148	45	41	5,281	4,778	5,281	10.5
Douglas	1,985	1,049	1,006	65	578	4,683	4,364	4,683	7.3
Sierra Vista	3,101	1,932	312	211	1,645	7,201	6,779	7,201	6.2
Willcox	3,717	561	61	57	198	4,594	4,402	4,594	4.4
Cochise County Total	**21,743**	**6,551**	**1,787**	**515**	**2,864**	**33,460**	**30,962**	**33,460**	**8.1**
Flagstaff	19,116	5,218	1,431	957	2,272	28,994	27,269	28,994	6.3
Page	1,366	327	474	90	518	2,775	2,841	2,775	-2.3
Williams	3,838	282	165	55	163	4,503	3,461	4,503	30.1
Fredonia*	335	192	104	9	117	757		757	
Coconino County Total	**24,655**	**6,019**	**2,174**	**1,111**	**3,070**	**37,029**	**33,571**	**37,029**	**10.3**
Globe	3,660	699	754	114	221	5,448	5,218	5,448	4.4
Hayden	191	137	43	28	63	462	573	462	-19.4
Miami	515	1,076	168	68	134	1,961	1,937	1,961	1.2
Payson	4,769	1,236	396	144	402	6,947	4,793	6,947	44.9
Pine	75	284	70	31	35	495	401	495	23.4
Gila County Total	**9,210**	**3,432**	**1,431**	**385**	**855**	**15,313**	**12,922**	**15,313**	**18.5**
Pima	629	108	60	18	29	844	709	844	19.0
Safford	3,217	299	112	174	298	4,100	3,510	4,100	16.8
Graham County Total	**3,846**	**407**	**172**	**192**	**327**	**4,944**	**4,219**	**4,944**	**17.2**
Clifton	283	57	56	10	5	411	245	411	67.8
Duncan	441	39	39	14	9	542	426	542	27.2
Morenci	57	216	88	11	18	390	284	390	37.3
Greenlee County Total	**781**	**312**	**183**	**35**	**32**	**1,343**	**955**	**1,343**	**40.6**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts – 1986 Filings (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Parker	966	834	323	100	284	2,507	3,701	2,507	-32.3
Quartzsite	4,444	889	174	38	41	5,586	4,480	5,586	24.7
Salome	4,624	474	115	36	40	5,289	4,209	5,289	25.7
La Paz County Total	**10,034**	**2,197**	**612**	**174**	**365**	**13,382**	**12,390**	**13,382**	**8.0**
Buckeye	9,176	4,274	927	243	305	14,925	14,132	14,925	5.6
Chandler	1,626	4,177	629	498	2,836	9,766	6,977	9,766	40.0
East Mesa	6,222	11,678	2,688	660	4,265	25,513	20,498	25,513	24.5
Gila Bend	5,847	866	183	43	64	7,003	4,948	7,003	41.5
Glendale	626	1,777	398	1,192	6,541	10,534	9,419	10,534	11.8
Peoria	3,831	6,977	1,003	444	1,168	13,423	14,192	13,423	-5.4
Central Phoenix	2,299	4,967	695	458	2,781	11,200	7,937	11,200	41.1
East Phoenix #1	17	38	189	1,069	4,776	6,089	5,603	6,089	8.7
East Phoenix #2	8	14	234	856	4,770	5,882	4,694	5,882	25.3
Northeast Phoenix	1,141	4,820	1,261	537	5,426	13,185	11,259	13,185	17.1
Northwest Phoenix	2,234	3,969	464	890	5,910	13,467	11,770	13,467	14.4
Scottsdale	663	1,087	777	548	3,575	6,650	7,598	6,650	-12.5
South Phoenix	2,451	5,153	599	1,030	2,045	11,278	9,877	11,278	14.2
Tempe	4,437	7,784	708	1,038	4,567	18,534	13,772	18,534	34.6
Tolleson	6,868	3,566	1,052	994	6,902	19,382	14,501	19,382	33.7
West Phoenix	2,324	4,001	227	1,613	3,182	11,347	7,898	11,347	43.7
West Mesa	10,132	11,558	3,796	675	4,416	30,577	27,043	30,577	13.1
Wickenburg	4,048	2,346	1,388	68	133	7,983	6,609	7,983	20.8
Maricopa County Total	**63,950**	**79,052**	**17,218**	**12,856**	**63,662**	**236,738**	**198,727**	**236,738**	**19.1**
Bullhead City	1,323	1,283	751	523	820	4,700	5,400	4,700	-13.0
Colorado	1,562	257	33	12	6	1,870	2,625	1,870	-28.8
Kingman	17,224	2,745	1,304	705	948	22,926	19,063	22,926	20.3
Lake Havasu City	5,933	1,242	1,181	242	773	9,371	8,347	9,371	12.3
Mohave County Total	**26,042**	**5,527**	**3,269**	**1,482**	**2,547**	**38,867**	**35,435**	**38,867**	**9.7**
Holbrook	8,660	776	245	192	127	10,000	10,372	10,000	-3.6
Pinetop*	634	864	594	60	569	2,721		2,721	
Show Low	2,005	506	141	88	1,398	4,138	3,521	4,138	17.5
Snowflake	1,631	644	134	83	134	2,626	2,445	2,626	7.4
Winslow	2,640	283	182	138	211	3,454	3,257	3,454	6.0
Navajo County Total	**15,570**	**3,073**	**1,296**	**561**	**2,439**	**22,939**	**19,595**	**22,939**	**17.1**
Ajo	1,212	521	219	78	32	2,062	2,580	2,062	-20.1
Green Valley	2,405	1,197	399	5	136	4,142	2,496	4,142	65.9
Pima County (Consol.)	23,779	22,931	6,569	1,022	21,574	75,875	66,569	75,875	14.0
Pima County Total	**27,396**	**24,649**	**7,187**	**1,105**	**21,742**	**82,079**	**71,645**	**82,079**	**14.6**
Apache Junction	1,624	1,124	288	207	544	3,787	4,448	3,787	-14.9
Casa Grande	11,329	1,785	450	402	873	14,839	14,297	14,839	3.8
Coolidge	1,184	565	224	171	333	2,477	1,803	2,477	37.4
Eloy	3,815	664	161	223	127	4,990	4,936	4,990	1.1
Florence	950	152	119	108	725	2,054	2,179	2,054	-5.7
Kearny	240	55	43	52	39	429	382	429	12.3
Mammoth	1,116	307	133	22	92	1,670	1,355	1,670	23.2
Maricopa	142	418	237	34	27	858	481	858	78.4
Oracle	2,006	831	342	52	66	3,297	4,209	3,297	-21.7
San Manuel	131	264	341	34	132	902	689	902	30.9
Stanfield	602	176	71	23	33	905	408	905	121.8
Superior	1,523	907	35	22	127	2,614	2,397	2,614	9.1
Pinal County Total	**24,662**	**7,248**	**2,444**	**1,350**	**3,118**	**38,822**	**37,584**	**38,822**	**3.3**
Nogales	5,610	2,764	195	207	355	9,131	7,385	9,131	23.6
Patagonia	172	110	97	7	7	393	504	393	-22.0
Santa Cruz County Total	**5,782**	**2,874**	**292**	**214**	**362**	**9,524**	**7,889**	**9,524**	**20.7**
Bagdad	168	223	66	9	6	472	232	472	103.4
Camp Verde	5,076	732	318	43	202	6,371	6,192	6,371	2.9
Mayer	6,129	1,472	598	129	205	8,533	6,910	8,533	23.5
Prescott	1,523	1,191	486	273	796	4,269	4,292	4,269	-0.5
Seligman	7,924	748	206	35	32	8,945	8,640	8,945	3.5
Upper Verde	545	1,151	395	113	614	2,818	2,770	2,818	1.7
Yarnell	2,202	388	120	9	47	2,766	2,241	2,766	23.4
Yavapai County Total	**23,567**	**5,905**	**2,189**	**611**	**1,902**	**34,174**	**31,277**	**34,174**	**9.3**
Somerton	352	770	146	109	36	1,413	1,030	1,413	37.2
Wellton	5,259	462	111	69	14	5,915	4,691	5,915	26.1
Yuma	6,613	2,937	1,371	639	1,820	13,380	12,681	13,380	5.5
Yuma County Total	**12,224**	**4,169**	**1,628**	**817**	**1,870**	**20,708**	**18,402**	**20,708**	**12.5**
STATE TOTAL*	**282,664**	**153,038**	**42,621**	**21,617**	**105,520**	**605,460**	**532,711**	**605,460**	**13.7**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Terminations

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Puerco	7,745	837	220	32	13	8,847	10,246	8,847	-13.7
Round Valley	1,853	412	204	80	217	2,766	2,429	2,766	13.9
St. Johns	755	144	114	65	51	1,129	1,332	1,129	-15.2
Teec Nos Pos	2,426	173	18	3	0	2,620	2,555	2,620	2.5
Apache County Total	**12,779**	**1,566**	**556**	**180**	**281**	**15,362**	**16,562**	**15,362**	**-7.2**
Benson	7,826	1,281	135	61	103	9,406	8,351	9,406	12.6
Bisbee	1,053	1,140	88	70	248	2,599	2,444	2,599	6.3
Bowie	5,291	587	120	45	39	6,082	5,202	6,082	16.9
Douglas	1,484	1,083	651	58	267	3,543	2,520	3,543	40.6
Sierra Vista	2,892	1,884	289	168	1,435	6,668	6,424	6,668	3.8
Willcox	3,872	562	58	62	168	4,722	4,974	4,722	-5.1
Cochise County Total	**22,418**	**6,537**	**1,341**	**464**	**2,260**	**33,020**	**29,915**	**33,020**	**10.4**
Flagstaff	18,652	5,212	948	719	1,797	27,328	39,980	27,328	-31.6
Page	1,491	349	471	104	405	2,820	2,645	2,820	6.6
Williams	2,593	327	148	47	113	3,228	5,033	3,228	-35.9
Fredonia*	312	189	58	6	115	680		680	
Coconino County Total	**23,048**	**6,077**	**1,625**	**876**	**2,430**	**34,056**	**47,658**	**34,056**	**-28.5**
Globe	3,363	625	684	133	223	5,028	4,744	5,028	6.0
Hayden	174	119	50	27	79	449	505	449	-11.1
Miami	521	1,051	156	64	115	1,907	1,865	1,907	2.3
Payson	6,020	1,276	467	161	294	8,218	4,264	8,218	92.7
Pine	75	287	70	26	33	491	383	491	28.2
Gila County Total	**10,153**	**3,358**	**1,427**	**411**	**744**	**16,093**	**11,761**	**16,093**	**36.8**
Pima	595	94	48	19	26	782	678	782	15.3
Safford	2,931	306	108	159	277	3,781	3,305	3,781	14.4
Graham County Total	**3,526**	**400**	**156**	**178**	**303**	**4,563**	**3,983**	**4,563**	**14.6**
Clifton	250	34	78	11	2	375	263	375	42.6
Duncan	465	45	38	14	10	572	389	572	47.0
Morenci	62	218	103	11	12	406	289	406	40.5
Greenlee County Total	**777**	**297**	**219**	**36**	**24**	**1,353**	**941**	**1,353**	**43.8**
Parker	1,196	947	326	104	189	2,762	4,046	2,762	-31.7
Quartzsite	3,444	727	150	45	38	4,404	6,511	4,404	-32.4
Salome	5,232	444	113	34	37	5,860	5,072	5,860	15.5
La Paz County Total	**9,872**	**2,118**	**589**	**183**	**264**	**13,026**	**15,629**	**13,026**	**-16.7**
Buckeye	10,485	4,234	918	239	288	16,164	13,897	16,164	16.3
Chandler	1,264	4,267	430	351	2,406	8,718	5,656	8,718	54.1
East Mesa	5,694	12,021	2,345	528	3,797	24,385	18,705	24,385	30.4
Gila Bend	4,977	837	159	37	81	6,091	4,771	6,091	27.7
Glendale	541	1,476	211	1,132	6,266	9,626	9,042	9,626	6.5
Peoria	4,310	7,273	999	415	1,219	14,216	12,795	14,216	11.1
Central Phoenix	1,886	4,395	523	373	2,657	9,834	8,429	9,834	16.7
East Phoenix #1	34	38	106	956	4,540	5,674	4,639	5,674	22.3
East Phoenix #2	16	11	48	787	4,273	5,135	4,190	5,135	22.6
Northeast Phoenix	1,214	4,628	754	507	4,951	12,054	11,791	12,054	2.2
Northwest Phoenix	1,742	3,449	270	667	6,471	12,599	10,888	12,599	15.7
Scottsdale	766	1,121	638	522	3,458	6,505	7,008	6,505	-7.2
South Phoenix	1,732	3,823	432	1,027	1,614	8,628	10,097	8,628	-14.5
Tempe	5,072	6,870	450	834	3,338	16,564	15,183	16,564	9.1
Tolleson	5,501	3,066	898	992	6,033	16,490	10,931	16,490	50.9
West Phoenix	1,730	3,871	117	1,265	2,775	9,758	7,263	9,758	34.4
West Mesa	9,701	10,073	2,709	668	4,636	27,787	26,855	27,787	3.5
Wickenburg	4,016	2,195	1,165	61	213	7,650	6,127	7,650	24.9
Maricopa County Total	**60,681**	**73,648**	**13,172**	**11,361**	**59,016**	**217,878**	**188,267**	**217,878**	**15.7**
Bullhead City	2,342	1,404	746	481	821	5,794	6,144	5,794	-5.7
Colorado	1,410	263	37	9	14	1,733	2,245	1,733	-22.8
Kingman	18,125	2,245	1,187	686	879	23,122	17,901	23,122	29.2
Lake Havasu City	5,971	1,200	1,467	265	711	9,614	8,605	9,614	11.7
Mohave County Total	**27,848**	**5,112**	**3,437**	**1,441**	**2,425**	**40,263**	**34,895**	**40,263**	**15.4**
Holbrook	8,594	664	156	171	159	9,744	9,413	9,744	3.5
Pinetop*	614	859	480	66	633	2,652		2,652	
Show Low	1,687	435	115	61	1,324	3,622	3,408	3,622	6.3
Snowflake	1,558	649	137	99	210	2,653	2,251	2,653	17.9
Winslow	2,755	274	209	125	199	3,562	3,043	3,562	17.1
Navajo County Total	**15,208**	**2,881**	**1,097**	**522**	**2,525**	**22,233**	**18,115**	**22,233**	**22.7**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts – 1986 Terminations (Continued)

Precinct	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Ajo	1,203	615	171	76	21	2,086	2,351	2,086	-11.3
Green Valley	1,925	1,087	319	6	145	3,482	2,144	3,482	62.4
Pima County (Consol.)	22,990	18,407	5,274	849	18,677	66,197	69,802	66,197	-5.2
Pima County Total	**26,118**	**20,109**	**5,764**	**931**	**18,843**	**71,765**	**74,297**	**71,765**	**-3.4**
Apache Junction	1,433	1,126	292	200	524	3,575	4,611	3,575	-22.5
Casa Grande	11,006	1,819	409	418	579	14,231	13,643	14,231	4.3
Coolidge	1,118	561	238	181	278	2,376	1,772	2,376	34.1
Eloy	4,624	526	167	177	97	5,591	5,407	5,591	3.4
Florence	812	99	52	92	526	1,581	1,832	1,581	-13.7
Kearny	224	55	35	48	32	394	417	394	-5.5
Mammoth	1,030	292	136	22	92	1,572	1,272	1,572	23.6
Maricopa	115	362	209	35	22	743	470	743	58.1
Oracle	2,026	865	338	52	69	3,350	3,862	3,350	-13.3
San Manuel	119	249	277	33	93	771	616	771	25.2
Stanfield	587	169	60	23	31	870	364	870	139.0
Superior	1,531	884	36	16	167	2,634	2,441	2,634	7.9
Pinal County Total	**24,625**	**7,007**	**2,249**	**1,297**	**2,510**	**37,688**	**36,707**	**37,688**	**2.7**
Nogales	2,759	2,731	122	178	359	6,149	5,230	6,149	17.6
Patagonia	112	100	63	7	18	300	955	300	-68.6
Santa Cruz County Total	**2,871**	**2,831**	**185**	**185**	**377**	**6,449**	**6,185**	**6,449**	**4.3**
Bagdad	212	231	67	6	13	529	208	529	154.3
Camp Verde	5,025	677	287	43	240	6,272	5,898	6,272	6.3
Mayer	6,173	1,398	610	129	176	8,486	7,362	8,486	15.3
Prescott	1,640	1,197	641	249	762	4,489	4,218	4,489	6.4
Seligman	8,300	673	161	37	28	9,199	8,271	9,199	11.2
Upper Verde	535	1,110	329	110	572	2,656	2,660	2,656	-0.2
Yarnell	2,092	381	103	9	43	2,628	2,531	2,628	3.8
Yavapai County Total	**23,977**	**5,667**	**2,198**	**583**	**1,834**	**34,259**	**31,148**	**34,259**	**10.0**
Somerton	577	724	169	106	57	1,633	1,085	1,633	50.5
Wellton	4,649	459	86	69	17	5,280	5,758	5,280	-8.3
Yuma	5,544	2,550	1,012	590	1,565	11,271	10,758	11,271	4.8
Yuma County Total	**10,770**	**3,743**	**1,267**	**765**	**1,639**	**18,184**	**17,601**	**18,184**	**3.3**
STATE TOTAL*	**274,671**	**141,351**	**35,282**	**19,413**	**95,475**	**566,192**	**533,664**	**566,192**	**6.1**

*1985 information for Fredonia and Pinetop Justice Courts was not available.

Justice of the Peace Courts
1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced

Precinct	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Prelim. Hear.	Initial Appear. Hearings	Small Claims Hear.	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Dom. Vio. Hear.
Puerco	47	0	1	0	2	0	7	107	0	0	0	0
Round Valley	43	0	12	0	16	0	20	97	53	36	0	1
St. Johns	5	0	3	0	0	0	15	180	35	6	0	1
Teec Nos Pos	31	0	15	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	1
Apache County Total	**126**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**43**	**392**	**88**	**42**	**0**	**3**
Benson	118	1	18	0	24	0	0	110	46	8	0	0
Bisbee	76	3	41	0	38	0	3	171	48	69	0	7
Bowie	44	0	1	0	7	0	1	141	7	1	0	0
Douglas	125	0	79	0	185	0	14	362	78	51	0	0
Sierra Vista	25	1	16	0	15	1	2	413	92	190	0	6
Willcox	44	0	0	0	5	0	0	156	41	12	0	0
Cochise County Total	**432**	**5**	**155**	**0**	**274**	**1**	**20**	**1,353**	**312**	**331**	**0**	**13**
Flagstaff	107	1	75	0	10	0	44	2,173	160	193	0	1
Page	60	1	9	0	16	0	10	128	107	23	0	0
Williams	28	0	4	0	6	1	3	73	38	3	0	1
Fredonia	16	0	12	0	4	0	0	13	56	2	0	0
Coconino County Total	**211**	**2**	**100**	**0**	**36**	**1**	**57**	**2,387**	**361**	**221**	**0**	**2**
Globe	186	3	7	0	112	0	4	245	126	12	0	2
Hayden	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Miami	6	0	11	0	3	0	6	248	10	7	0	1
Payson	97	0	42	0	35	0	64	89	114	13	3	5
Pine	7	1	97	0	12	0	17	44	13	5	0	2
Gila County Total	**296**	**4**	**163**	**0**	**162**	**0**	**91**	**627**	**263**	**38**	**3**	**11**
Pima	6	0	2	0	3	0	2	59	13	2	0	0
Safford	35	0	17	0	17	0	34	225	39	14	0	0
Graham County Total	**41**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**36**	**284**	**52**	**16**	**0**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	36	0	0	0	0
Duncan	15	1	9	0	9	0	3	18	6	3	0	1
Morenci	3	0	8	0	22	0	2	23	7	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	**18**	**1**	**17**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**8**	**77**	**13**	**3**	**0**	**1**
Parker	151	1	34	0	41	0	11	344	77	33	0	2
Quartzsite	40	0	19	0	9	0	6	44	13	4	0	0
Salome	55	1	3	0	5	0	7	137	11	4	0	1
La Paz County Total	**246**	**2**	**56**	**0**	**55**	**0**	**24**	**525**	**101**	**41**	**0**	**3**
Buckeye	104	0	109	0	15	0	12	63	71	81	0	4
Chandler	4	0	16	0	11	0	57	323	287	348	0	109
East Mesa	708	6	99	199	251	0	114	294	584	1,623	0	122
Gila Bend	12	0	4	0	0	0	4	59	19	7	0	0
Glendale	43	2	91	0	28	0	286	367	600	841	1	87
Peoria	111	0	97	107	95	0	34	158	203	303	0	13
Central Phoenix	83	3	189	0	0	0	54	1,244	188	343	0	15
East Phoenix #1	0	0	13	0	0	0	167	197	462	1,315	0	11
East Phoenix #2	4	0	6	0	39	0	111	163	526	1,054	2	76
Northeast Phoenix	50	5	199	0	194	0	252	118	531	1,105	1	208
Northwest Phoenix	37	1	189	0	4	0	71	91	505	429	0	48
Scottsdale	101	0	122	0	53	0	57	453	513	729	0	17
South Phoenix	214	3	372	0	209	0	474	1,133	318	820	0	47
Tempe	49	2	65	64	5	0	72	590	790	747	0	54
Tolleson	107	0	108	0	7	0	76	261	332	232	0	109
West Phoenix	67	2	143	0	7	0	152	334	226	414	0	3
West Mesa	463	9	222	0	149	0	115	470	204	684	1	58
Wickenburg	76	1	52	0	45	0	5	1	40	5	0	1
Maricopa County Total	**2,233**	**34**	**2,096**	**370**	**1,112**	**0**	**2,113**	**6,319**	**6,399**	**11,080**	**5**	**982**

Justice of the Peace Courts – 1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

Precinct	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			
	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Off.	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Prelim. Hear.	Initial Appear. Hearings	Small Claims Hear.	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Dom. Vio. Hear.
Bullhead City	32	7	96	0	20	0	1	702	135	234	1	2
Colorado	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	40	3	3	0	0
Kingman	194	3	145	0	58	0	12	1,203	270	134	0	8
Lake Havasu City	74	2	36	0	15	1	4	237	156	46	0	2
Mohave County Total	**316**	**12**	**278**	**0**	**94**	**1**	**17**	**2,182**	**564**	**417**	**1**	**12**
Holbrook	37	2	2	0	13	0	6	803	19	17	0	3
Pinetop	92	20	51	0	74	1	37	33	109	79	5	4
Show Low	18	0	1	0	10	0	1	82	309	38	0	3
Snowflake	81	0	32	0	31	0	2	84	20	17	0	3
Winslow	22	0	1	0	69	0	1	105	27	35	2	9
Navajo County Total	**250**	**22**	**87**	**0**	**197**	**1**	**47**	**1,107**	**484**	**186**	**7**	**22**
Ajo	12	2	6	0	32	0	1	390	5	1	0	1
Green Valley	132	4	315	0	71	1	0	223	46	61	0	5
Pima County (Consol.)	2,175	57	2,304	0	281	1	59	6,178	1,255	8,185	1	52
Pima County Total	**2,319**	**63**	**2,625**	**0**	**384**	**2**	**60**	**6,791**	**1,306**	**8,247**	**1**	**58**
Apache Junction	65	2	53	0	51	0	0	188	88	101	0	2
Casa Grande	344	1	76	0	35	0	27	807	150	155	0	1
Coolidge	65	1	42	0	36	0	1	334	110	39	0	0
Eloy	52	0	9	0	2	0	2	222	18	11	0	0
Florence	25	0	1	0	6	0	0	244	30	13	0	0
Kearny	2	0	9	0	1	0	0	24	6	3	0	0
Mammoth	13	0	8	0	9	0	0	20	31	9	0	1
Maricopa	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	120	3	9	0	0
Oracle	25	3	20	0	30	0	1	211	31	2	0	0
San Manuel	7	1	4	0	15	0	0	23	11	3	0	1
Stanfield	7	0	5	0	9	0	0	33	17	12	0	1
Superior	73	1	53	0	0	0	0	25	23	4	0	0
Pinal County Total	**680**	**9**	**283**	**0**	**194**	**0**	**31**	**2,251**	**518**	**361**	**0**	**6**
Nogales	96	2	35	0	1	2	63	90	41	110	0	2
Patagonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**96**	**2**	**35**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**64**	**90**	**41**	**110**	**0**	**2**
Bagdad	5	0	1	0	5	0	1	12	1	0	0	0
Camp Verde	68	3	43	0	41	0	0	31	52	23	0	0
Mayer	195	2	58	0	64	0	1	546	38	15	0	0
Prescott	35	4	69	0	19	0	5	557	235	134	0	1
Seligman	20	0	1	1	11	1	0	115	0	3	0	0
Upper Verde	19	6	29	1	25	1	1	325	146	86	1	9
Yarnell	40	2	12	0	6	0	0	52	15	3	0	0
Yavapai County Total	**382**	**17**	**213**	**2**	**171**	**2**	**8**	**1,638**	**487**	**264**	**1**	**10**
Somerton	3	0	12	0	1	0	1	307	14	11	0	2
Wellton	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	37	0	3	0	1
Yuma	25	5	36	1	27	0	10	2,138	334	212	0	27
Yuma County Total	**29**	**5**	**48**	**1**	**33**	**0**	**11**	**2,482**	**348**	**226**	**0**	**30**
STATE TOTAL	**7,675**	**178**	**6,206**	**373**	**2,783**	**10**	**2,630**	**28,505**	**11,337**	**21,583**	**18**	**1,155**

Municipal Courts

The 1986 caseload statistics contained in this section of the report are based on the unaudited monthly statistical reports submitted to the Arizona Supreme Court by each municipal court.

Municipal Courts
1986 Statewide Caseload Activity*

Case Type	Beginning Pending	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Ending Pending
Criminal Traffic	218,703	116,603	67	335,373	778	110,040	719	225,274
Traffic FTA	32,311	28,761	0	61,072	4	25,586	89	35,571
Civil Traffic	65,361	653,030	78	718,469	5,392	639,560	-259	73,258
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	130,281	129,573	30	259,884	741	116,278	63	142,928
Misdemeanor FTA	26,516	19,158	0	45,674	76	23,114	786	23,270
TOTAL	**473,172**	**947,125**	**175**	**1,420,472**	**6,991**	**914,578**	**1,398**	**500,301**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 1,971
Requests for Hearing: 252

*Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
1986 Filings

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	151	512	100	763	1,078	763	-29.2
St. Johns	58	166	67	291	288	291	1.0
Springerville	112	319	118	549	593	549	-7.4
Apache County Total	**321**	**997**	**285**	**1,603**	**1,959**	**1,603**	**-18.2**
Benson	214	314	84	612	1,006	612	-39.2
Bisbee	211	1,037	347	1,595	1,349	1,595	18.2
Douglas	8,243	4,181	1,786	14,210	6,583	14,210	115.9
Huachuca City	345	550	55	950	658	950	44.4
Sierra Vista	548	2,301	674	3,523	3,639	3,523	-3.2
Tombstone	154	351	86	591	824	591	-28.3
Willcox	156	402	386	944	1,084	944	-12.9
Cochise County Total	**9,871**	**9,136**	**3,418**	**22,425**	**15,143**	**22,425**	**48.1**
Flagstaff	2,957	7,824	3,142	13,923	14,732	13,923	-5.5
Fredonia	100	278	23	401	433	401	-7.4
Page	427	1,025	1,055	2,507	2,159	2,507	16.1
Williams	214	215	124	553	421	553	31.4
Coconino County Total	**3,698**	**9,342**	**4,344**	**17,384**	**17,745**	**17,384**	**-2.0**
Globe	445	1,329	491	2,265	1,989	2,265	13.9
Hayden	10	79	28	117	213	117	-45.1
Miami	570	2,517	126	3,213	2,628	3,213	22.3
Payson	339	1,095	363	1,797	1,788	1,797	0.5
Winkelman	31	134	67	232	398	232	-41.7
Gila County Total	**1,395**	**5,154**	**1,075**	**7,624**	**7,016**	**7,624**	**8.7**
Pima	52	249	55	356	326	356	9.2
Safford	162	582	224	968	987	968	-1.9
Thatcher	74	178	89	341	344	341	-0.9
Graham County Total	**288**	**1,009**	**368**	**1,665**	**1,657**	**1,665**	**0.5**
Clifton	29	120	21	170	370	170	-54.1
Duncan	24	38	32	94	68	94	38.2
Greenlee County Total	**53**	**158**	**53**	**264**	**438**	**264**	**-39.7**

Municipal Courts – 1986 Filings (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Parker	193	667	96	956	465	956	105.6
La Paz County Total	**193**	**667**	**96**	**956**	**465**	**956**	**105.6**
Avondale	2,102	2,239	1,142	5,483	4,178	5,483	31.2
Buckeye	2,172	1,785	451	4,408	4,247	4,408	3.8
Carefree	31	332	18	381	152	381	150.7
Chandler	2,510	16,959	2,111	21,580	20,818	21,580	3.7
El Mirage	314	1,958	381	2,653	1,500	2,653	76.9
Gila Bend	254	759	255	1,268	1,066	1,268	18.9
Gilbert	521	1,281	410	2,212	1,720	2,212	28.6
Glendale	4,784	24,222	2,741	31,747	27,796	31,747	14.2
Goodyear	95	1,014	185	1,294	1,341	1,294	-3.5
Guadalupe	442	941	461	1,844	1,487	1,844	24.0
Mesa	9,038	35,802	7,726	52,566	43,758	52,566	20.1
Paradise Valley	1,145	3,897	165	5,207	4,435	5,207	17.4
Peoria	762	2,629	868	4,259	4,879	4,259	-12.7
Phoenix	56,773	303,021	49,159	408,953	373,658	408,953	9.4
Scottsdale	7,544	41,844	3,884	53,272	58,462	53,272	-8.9
Surprise	309	1,917	248	2,474	1,592	2,474	55.4
Tempe	4,760	45,188	6,052	56,000	53,635	56,000	4.4
Tolleson	1,063	1,664	1,000	3,727	3,666	3,727	1.7
Wickenburg	159	519	200	878	764	878	14.9
Youngtown	74	444	24	542	366	542	48.1
Maricopa County Total	**94,852**	**488,415**	**77,481**	**660,748**	**609,520**	**660,748**	**8.4**
Bullhead City	1,484	6,080	1,678	9,242	2,960	9,242	212.2
Colorado City**	8	16	89	113	0	113	
Kingman	758	2,051	1,196	4,005	4,325	4,005	-7.4
Lake Havasu City	556	3,549	724	4,829	3,534	4,829	36.6
Mohave County Total	**2,806**	**11,696**	**3,687**	**18,189**	**10,819**	**18,189**	**68.1**
Holbrook	469	562	525	1,556	1,994	1,556	-22.0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	498	1	499	401	499	24.4
Show Low	331	834	283	1,448	1,328	1,448	9.0
Snowflake	228	310	126	664	417	664	59.2
Taylor	34	240	3	277	134	277	106.7
Winslow	335	874	1,630	2,839	2,597	2,839	9.3
Navajo County Total	**1,397**	**3,318**	**2,568**	**7,283**	**6,871**	**7,283**	**6.0**
Marana	674	374	78	1,126	1,388	1,126	-18.9
Oro Valley	681	1,940	151	2,772	2,787	2,772	-0.5
South Tucson	770	2,477	1,507	4,754	4,203	4,754	13.1
Tucson	19,847	82,885	42,157	144,889	121,525	144,889	19.2
Pima County Total	**21,972**	**87,676**	**43,893**	**153,541**	**129,903**	**153,541**	**18.2**
Apache Junction	1,643	3,613	901	6,157	5,326	6,157	15.6
Casa Grande	464	3,573	1,407	5,444	4,271	5,444	27.5
Coolidge	211	832	569	1,612	1,455	1,612	10.8
Eloy	303	661	762	1,726	1,981	1,726	-12.9
Florence*	158	290	67	515	633	515	-18.6
Kearny	56	244	57	357	428	357	-16.6
Mammoth	98	681	125	904	861	904	5.0
Superior	196	294	181	671	493	671	36.1
Pinal County Total	**3,129**	**10,188**	**4,069**	**17,386**	**15,448**	**17,386**	**12.5**
Nogales	1,216	3,042	587	4,845	5,902	4,845	-17.9
Patagonia	102	471	20	593	594	593	-0.2
Santa Cruz County Total	**1,318**	**3,513**	**607**	**5,438**	**6,496**	**5,438**	**-16.3**
Chino Valley	148	353	145	646	509	646	26.9
Clarkdale	75	156	75	306	374	306	-18.2
Cottonwood	159	558	317	1,034	948	1,034	9.1
Jerome	10	80	28	118	182	118	-35.2
Prescott	848	8,694	2,002	11,544	9,585	11,544	20.4
Prescott Valley	350	642	207	1,199	1,317	1,199	-9.0
Yavapai County Total	**1,590**	**10,483**	**2,774**	**14,847**	**12,915**	**14,847**	**15.0**
San Luis	292	1,011	258	1,561	1,355	1,561	15.2
Somerton	91	618	145	854	758	854	12.7
Wellton	36	50	113	199	131	199	51.9
Yuma	2,062	9,599	3,497	15,158	10,012	15,158	51.4
Yuma County Total	**2,481**	**11,278**	**4,013**	**17,772**	**12,256**	**17,772**	**45.0**
STATE TOTAL*	**145,364**	**653,030**	**148,731**	**947,125**	**848,651**	**947,125**	**11.6**

* Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.
** Began operation in late 1985, but had no filings during 1985.

Municipal Courts
1986 Terminations

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Eagar	150	619	104	873	1,403	873	-37.8
St. Johns	57	169	59	285	287	285	-0.7
Springerville	74	320	101	495	705	495	-29.8
Apache County Total	**281**	**1,108**	**264**	**1,653**	**2,395**	**1,653**	**-31.0**
Benson	198	271	85	554	734	554	-24.5
Bisbee	219	1,073	355	1,647	1,406	1,647	17.1
Douglas	8,214	4,173	1,790	14,177	6,596	14,177	114.9
Huachuca City	315	563	47	925	590	925	56.8
Sierra Vista	563	2,364	736	3,663	3,437	3,663	6.6
Tombstone	264	368	91	723	900	723	-19.7
Willcox	151	417	364	932	1,127	932	-17.3
Cochise County Total	**9,924**	**9,229**	**3,468**	**22,621**	**14,790**	**22,621**	**52.9**
Flagstaff	2,799	7,144	2,895	12,838	14,835	12,838	-13.5
Fredonia	95	300	33	428	370	428	15.7
Page	590	1,039	1,266	2,895	2,202	2,895	31.5
Williams	358	231	174	763	484	763	57.6
Coconino County Total	**3,842**	**8,714**	**4,368**	**16,924**	**17,891**	**16,924**	**-5.4**
Globe	540	1,309	640	2,489	1,815	2,489	37.1
Hayden	10	85	31	126	218	126	-42.2
Miami	551	2,530	130	3,211	2,580	3,211	24.5
Payson	316	1,072	361	1,749	1,947	1,749	-10.2
Winkelman	32	138	58	228	406	228	-43.8
Gila County Total	**1,449**	**5,134**	**1,220**	**7,803**	**6,966**	**7,803**	**12.0**
Pima	51	241	57	349	331	349	5.4
Safford	162	603	212	977	969	977	0.8
Thatcher	70	179	88	337	348	337	-3.2
Graham County Total	**283**	**1,023**	**357**	**1,663**	**1,648**	**1,663**	**0.9**
Clifton	87	135	24	246	363	246	-32.2
Duncan	23	38	28	89	69	89	29.0
Greenlee County Total	**110**	**173**	**52**	**335**	**432**	**335**	**-22.5**
Parker	274	634	98	1,006	459	1,006	119.2
La Paz County Total	**274**	**634**	**98**	**1,006**	**459**	**1,006**	**119.2**
Avondale	2,058	2,233	1,135	5,426	4,178	5,426	29.9
Buckeye	1,857	1,486	443	3,786	3,967	3,786	-4.6
Carefree	23	351	13	387	110	387	251.8
Chandler	1,878	16,336	2,136	20,350	20,572	20,350	-1.1
El Mirage	261	1,882	291	2,434	1,476	2,434	64.9
Gila Bend	179	725	236	1,140	1,023	1,140	11.4
Gilbert	433	1,198	352	1,983	1,741	1,983	13.9
Glendale	5,107	24,102	2,531	31,740	27,242	31,740	16.5
Goodyear	116	1,014	194	1,324	1,324	1,324	0.0
Guadalupe	435	785	424	1,644	1,419	1,644	15.9
Mesa	8,707	33,624	6,280	48,611	43,290	48,611	12.3
Paradise Valley	1,195	3,873	145	5,213	4,591	5,213	13.5
Peoria	689	2,767	766	4,222	4,700	4,222	-10.2
Phoenix	50,838	309,502	60,282	420,622	410,636	420,622	2.4
Scottsdale	6,113	41,107	3,074	50,294	55,420	50,294	-9.2
Surprise	390	2,087	289	2,766	1,365	2,766	102.6
Tempe	5,515	42,530	4,405	52,450	57,860	52,450	-9.4
Tolleson	1,019	1,708	997	3,724	3,819	3,724	-2.5
Wickenburg	187	518	182	887	745	887	19.1
Youngtown	27	328	17	372	383	372	-2.9
Maricopa County Total	**87,027**	**488,156**	**84,192**	**659,375**	**645,861**	**659,375**	**2.1**
Bullhead City	747	5,976	978	7,701	1,493	7,701	415.8
Colorado City**	8	16	33	57	0	57	
Kingman	728	1,857	955	3,540	4,257	3,540	-16.8
Lake Havasu City	544	3,418	668	4,630	3,355	4,630	38.0
Mohave County Total	**2,027**	**11,267**	**2,634**	**15,928**	**9,105**	**15,928**	**74.9**

** Began operation in late 1985, but had no terminations during 1985.

Municipal Courts – 1986 Terminations (Continued)

Municipality	Criminal Traffic	Civil Traffic	Non-Traf. Misd.	Total	1985 Total	1986 Total	Percent Change
Holbrook	510	549	510	1,569	1,974	1,569	-20.5
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	437	2	439	370	439	18.6
Show Low	328	747	287	1,362	1,361	1,362	0.1
Snowflake	192	291	128	611	390	611	56.7
Taylor	16	179	1	196	174	196	12.6
Winslow	443	860	1,426	2,729	2,710	2,729	0.7
Navajo County Total	**1,489**	**3,063**	**2,354**	**6,906**	**6,979**	**6,906**	**-1.0**
Marana	542	282	64	888	1,197	888	-25.8
Oro Valley	1,042	1,903	122	3,067	2,614	3,067	17.3
South Tucson	686	2,349	1,219	4,254	3,747	4,254	13.5
Tucson	18,436	73,038	28,279	119,753	101,630	119,753	17.8
Pima County Total	**20,706**	**77,572**	**29,684**	**127,962**	**109,188**	**127,962**	**17.2**
Apache Junction	1,498	3,443	925	5,866	5,278	5,866	11.1
Casa Grande	564	3,787	1,350	5,701	4,176	5,701	36.5
Coolidge	208	832	578	1,618	1,557	1,618	3.9
Eloy	259	567	774	1,600	1,935	1,600	-17.3
Florence*	67	142	37	246	459	246	-46.4
Kearny	52	251	45	348	393	348	-11.5
Mammoth	100	662	118	880	875	880	0.6
Superior	176	297	185	658	562	658	17.1
Pinal County Total	**2,924**	**9,981**	**4,012**	**16,917**	**15,235**	**16,917**	**11.0**
Nogales	836	3,075	497	4,408	6,684	4,408	-34.1
Patagonia	57	327	14	398	436	398	-8.7
Santa Cruz County Total	**893**	**3,402**	**511**	**4,806**	**7,120**	**4,806**	**-32.5**
Chino Valley	131	300	126	557	542	557	2.8
Clarkdale	79	149	69	297	355	297	-16.3
Cottonwood	131	516	285	932	981	932	-5.0
Jerome	8	75	27	110	184	110	-40.2
Prescott	757	8,450	2,062	11,269	10,456	11,269	7.8
Prescott Valley	437	650	252	1,339	1,295	1,339	3.4
Yavapai County Total	**1,543**	**10,140**	**2,821**	**14,504**	**13,813**	**14,504**	**5.0**
San Luis	325	1,000	269	1,594	1,336	1,594	19.3
Somerton	208	602	117	927	808	927	14.7
Wellton	28	55	108	191	107	191	78.5
Yuma	2,293	8,307	2,863	13,463	11,465	13,463	17.4
Yuma County Total	**2,854**	**9,964**	**3,357**	**16,175**	**13,716**	**16,175**	**17.9**
STATE TOTAL*	**135,626**	**639,560**	**139,392**	**914,578**	**865,598**	**914,578**	**5.7**

* Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

Municipal Courts
1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Criminal Court Trials	Criminal Jury Trials	Civil Hearings by Judge	Civil Hearings by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Initial Appear. Hearings	Dom. Vio. Hearings
Eagar	16	0	15	0	13	0	96	2
St. Johns	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Springerville	15	0	14	0	27	0	107	0
Apache County Total	**31**	**0**	**31**	**0**	**45**	**0**	**203**	**2**
Benson	2	0	9	0	11	0	92	1
Bisbee	3	0	10	0	3	0	104	0
Douglas	2,273	0	2,339	635	771	0	300	0
Huachuca City	6	1	21	0	1	0	0	0
Sierra Vista	7	2	24	0	26	0	0	4
Tombstone	6	0	14	0	6	0	47	3
Willcox	0	1	4	2	4	0	239	0
Cochise County Total	**2,297**	**4**	**2,421**	**637**	**822**	**0**	**782**	**8**
Flagstaff	197	10	536	1	126	0	707	2
Fredonia	1	0	52	0	1	0	0	1
Page	20	1	24	0	18	0	511	0
Williams	39	0	97	4	77	0	72	2
Coconino County Total	**257**	**11**	**709**	**5**	**222**	**0**	**1,290**	**5**
Globe	14	0	32	0	21	0	206	1
Hayden	0	0	45	0	8	0	16	0
Miami	4	0	43	0	1	0	108	0
Payson	6	13	33	0	9	0	178	3
Winkelman	3	0	6	0	18	0	0	0
Gila County Total	**27**	**13**	**159**	**0**	**57**	**0**	**508**	**4**
Pima	0	0	8	0	4	0	38	0
Safford	0	0	22	0	8	0	0	0
Thatcher	1	0	8	0	8	0	18	0
Graham County Total	**1**	**0**	**38**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**56**	**0**
Clifton	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
Duncan	1	0	22	0	2	0	30	0
Greenlee County Total	**1**	**0**	**23**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**37**	**0**
Parker	12	1	26	0	6	0	74	1
La Paz County Total	**12**	**1**	**26**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**74**	**1**
Avondale	94	1	116	0	144	0	0	0
Buckeye	31	0	25	0	8	0	97	0
Carefree	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler	104	14	69	1,864	167	4	0	16
El Mirage	4	0	89	0	27	0	0	0
Gila Bend	2	0	6	0	0	0	21	0
Gilbert	9	6	59	0	13	0	0	0
Glendale	27	9	730	0	24	1	0	0
Goodyear	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	21	1	42	10	27	0	0	0
Mesa	181	86	1,617	0	241	14	0	0
Paradise Valley	159	0	244	0	24	0	0	0
Peoria	98	1	194	0	86	0	129	21
Phoenix	961	313	1,561	5,998	854	116	0	0
Scottsdale	126	56	2,157	0	238	4	0	7
Surprise	13	3	93	0	19	1	9	0
Tempe	107	12	2,814	1,513	371	1	288	0
Tolleson	36	0	46	0	70	0	56	0
Wickenburg	10	0	19	0	5	1	25	1
Youngtown	0	0	161	0	1	0	0	0
Maricopa County Total	**1,983**	**502**	**10,081**	**9,385**	**2,319**	**142**	**625**	**45**

Municipal Courts – 1986 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)

	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL			
Municipality	Criminal Court Trials	Criminal Jury Trials	Civil Hearings by Judge	Civil Hearings by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Initial Appear. Hearings	Dom. Vio. Hearings
Bullhead City	42	10	366	0	45	0	935	9
Colorado City	2	0	0	0	3	0	31	0
Kingman	42	3	65	0	56	0	0	3
Lake Havasu City	0	2	94	0	7	1	269	0
Mohave County Total	**86**	**15**	**525**	**0**	**111**	**1**	**1,235**	**12**
Holbrook	10	1	8	0	11	0	0	0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0
Show Low	31	1	66	0	84	0	0	0
Snowflake	28	0	25	0	23	0	21	0
Taylor	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow	6	0	7	0	4	0	630	0
Navajo County Total	**76**	**3**	**167**	**0**	**122**	**0**	**651**	**0**
Marana	22	1	28	0	3	1	1	0
Oro Valley	89	7	93	0	29	0	3	0
South Tucson	16	1	44	0	44	1	2,172	7
Tucson	155	165	2,074	0	244	10	0	113
Pima County Total	**282**	**174**	**2,239**	**0**	**320**	**12**	**2,176**	**120**
Apache Junction	13	4	98	0	13	0	0	9
Casa Grande	3	1	137	0	109	0	120	0
Coolidge	27	1	49	0	56	0	0	0
Eloy	8	1	14	0	45	0	4	0
Florence*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kearny	2	0	12	0	1	0	0	1
Mammoth	17	0	20	0	11	0	0	0
Superior	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
Pinal County Total	**70**	**7**	**330**	**0**	**235**	**0**	**213**	**10**
Nogales	3	0	36	8	15	0	318	1
Patagonia	22	0	64	0	11	0	3	0
Santa Cruz County Total	**25**	**0**	**100**	**8**	**26**	**0**	**321**	**1**
Chino Valley	8	2	16	0	9	2	77	1
Clarkdale	2	0	2	0	2	0	24	1
Cottonwood	6	1	13	0	13	0	184	2
Jerome	0	0	1	0	3	0	8	0
Prescott	14	4	176	0	78	1	68	5
Prescott Valley	16	1	34	0	18	0	0	4
Yavapai County Total	**46**	**8**	**242**	**0**	**123**	**3**	**361**	**13**
San Luis	9	0	24	0	10	0	0	1
Somerton	0	0	14	0	11	0	11	0
Wellton	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Yuma	38	2	272	0	123	0	0	0
Yuma County Total	**47**	**2**	**310**	**0**	**149**	**0**	**11**	**1**
STATE TOTAL*	**5,241**	**740**	**17,401**	**10,035**	**4,579**	**158**	**8,543**	**222**

* Includes only the first nine months of data for Florence Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT
STATE CAPITOL

PHOENIX, ARIZONA

50525-1

THE ARIZONA COURTS

1987 Judicial Report

Commemorative Edition

PUBLISHED BY
THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

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"James Madison in his Federalist Paper No. 51 observed:

> 'In framing the government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: you must first enable the government to control the governed; and the next place oblige it to control itself.'

Thus shortly and succinctly he set down the twin aims of the United States Constitution, the Arizona Constitution, and indeed of any Constitution in a modern day democratic republic. We must both enable the majority to enact its wishes into law and protect the rights of individuals against governmental overreaching."

– **William Rehnquist**
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of the United States

PREFACE

During the course of the year, the Administrative Office of the Courts receives annual reports from many other states. These reports typically contain a number of common features or themes, such as an overview of the state court system, statistical information showing the workload of the courts, and specific sections or articles about each court level within the jurisdiction covered in the report. True to this pattern, the Arizona Supreme Court's annual report includes similar information.

This year's annual report is special, however. It is a commemorative report, and while it provides a summary of the activities of Arizona's courts during the past year, it also celebrates the 75th Anniversary of Arizona's statehood and pays homage to the state and federal constitutions that form the foundation of our legal and judicial systems. For this purpose, many judges contributed comments in this report about the importance of constitutional law in our society. Both the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court are quoted here, along with judges from every level of the state judicial system.

In addition to these special features, an appendix profiling the courts in each of Arizona's 15 counties is added as a permanent part of the report to give readers a better understanding of the courts in this state. The report was also redesigned in a more contemporary format to suggest that changes are taking place in the Arizona judiciary that will impact the court system for many years to come.

This report also marks a change in the statistical reporting periods for the courts. The statistics presented in the annual report no longer show the activity of the calendar year, but rather show the activity for the fiscal year. The statistics presented in this report cover the period from July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987. This change will allow the judiciary to analyze its activities more carefully over the year by correlating statistics with funding cycles. All the related statistical, financial and personnel information will be focused in a thorough and timely report for use in legislative and budgeting matters.

To prepare this report, we drew upon the talents and skills of a remarkable group of dedicated people from all levels of the judiciary -- from the clerks who provide the basic statistical information, to judges who oversee the courts. Because of the transition in reporting periods, the activities covered in this report involved two different chief justices. Justice William A. Holohan was Chief Justice during 1986, and Justice Frank X. Gordon, Jr., his successor, is now serving as Chief Justice. Chief Justice Gordon, who also served as the chairman of the Arizona Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, strongly encouraged the publication of this commemorative edition.

The tireless efforts of the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the cooperation of the State Capitol Museum and the State Department of Library and Archives, and the work of judges who offered comments and thoughts on the significance and role of our state and federal constitutions in the judicial system -- all deserve thanks for the development and publication of this special edition of The Arizona Courts, 1987 Judicial Report.

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

INTRODUCTION

The year 1987 is a special occasion for the State of Arizona and the Arizona judiciary. It marks both the 75th anniversary of statehood (and thus the anniversary of the state constitution) and the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. In commemoration of these special events, we have produced this special edition of our annual report.

We have chosen to use two speeches given by Chief Justice Frank X. Gordon, Jr. during 1987 as introductory remarks to this publication. The speeches identify several related themes involving the role of the judiciary, and the responsibility of the Supreme Court to maintain the viability of the judiciary as one of the three branches of government.

The report also provides an historical overview of the judiciary from territorial days to the present. Understanding how the Arizona judicial system evolved will help develop an awareness of what needs to be done to maintain and improve the courts in our dynamic and growing state. One of the key steps in the development process was the adoption of the Modern Courts Amendment in 1960, which provided for an "integrated" judicial system. The concept of court integration, as discussed by the Chief Justice in his speeches, is a guiding principal behind court improvement programs nationally and locally.

This report contains statistical summaries of the workload of the Arizona judiciary. These statistics show, as they have in previous years, the continuing trend of increasing workload throughout the judicial system. More and more Arizonans are turning to the judiciary for resolution of their disputes.

This increased workload in courtrooms across Arizona has also created new, complex challenges for those responsible for the administration of Arizona's courts. Court administrators face the ongoing challenge of maintaining the integrity of the judicial system in an environment where the volume and complexity of issues is constantly increasing. The chief justice has appointed a Council on Judicial Administration to respond to many of these administrative concerns.

Finally, the report describes the resources -- human and financial -- that are necessary to make the judicial system function throughout the state. The level of funding and the number of people involved in courts and court-related activities will be surprising to many readers. Yet, these resources are essential to ensure that the Arizona court system maintains a high level of efficiency, professionalism, and service as it moves forward into the 21st century.

Historical Overview

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Early Years

While statehood was granted to Arizona only 75 years ago, the quest for statehood dates back nearly 125 years to 1863, when the United States government formally outlined the Arizona Territory.

During those territorial years, the population grew rapidly. The census of 1870 showed nearly ten thousand residents in the territory; ten years later there were more than forty thousand.

Despite this growth, the U.S. government felt that the territory had not yet matured and was incapable of handling its own affairs. As a result, governors, secretaries, and territorial supreme court justices were named by the President. Entitled to four-year terms, many of these appointees left office or were dismissed before their term expired; the latter was often the result of a new President coming into office and making his own appointments to positions in Arizona. These constant changes often dashed the hopes of Arizonans attempting to win statehood.

In 1889 and 1890, six western states were added to the Union, and Arizonans were optimistic that they would be next. Although they knew Congress had to first pass an enabling act allowing permission to write a state constitution, Arizonans decided to draft the document first and then seek approval. In 1891, twenty-two delegates met in Phoenix and wrote the first proposed state constitution. Although the U.S. House of Representatives approved the document, the Senate did not; the Constitution of 1891 was never used.

In the early 1900's, hopes for statehood were again raised. This time, however, the proposal was opposed by Arizonans because it would have rejoined Arizona and New Mexico as one state. With only two continental territories left after Oklahoma joined the Union in 1907, Arizonans knew their time would come soon.

In June 1910, President William Howard Taft signed the enabling act allowing Arizona to write a proposed state constitution. The Governor of Arizona ordered an election in September of that year to choose the men who would become Arizona's founding fathers.

With the dream of becoming the nation's newest state, 52 elected delegates met in Phoenix between October and December of 1910. The Constitutional Convention concluded December 9, giving us what is now our state constitution, the sixth article of which deals with the judicial branch of government.

The original constitution called for a Supreme Court -- consisting of three members -- a superior court in each county, justice of the peace courts, and "such courts inferior to the superior courts as may be provided by law." The constitution also empowered the state legislature to increase or decrease the size of the Supreme Court, but there could never be less than three justices.

While Arizona voters overwhelmingly ratified the proposed constitution, formal acceptance into the Union was not so easily attained. Under the proposed constitution, judges and justices were elected to their posts; therefore, they were subject to the recall provisions included in the constitution as were other public officials. Because of this, President Taft announced he would not allow Arizona to join the Union. This led Arizona voters to adopt, in 1911, an amendment excluding judges from the recall provision. Shortly thereafter, on February 14, 1912, Arizona became the 48th state.

Upon declaration of statehood, the state's first Supreme Court convened at the capitol in Phoenix. Capitalizing on the work of its predecessor, the Territorial Supreme Court, the newly established Arizona Supreme Court issued an order providing that the "Rules of the Territorial Supreme Court stand as Rules of the State Supreme Court until further orders from the Court."

(New rules were adopted seven months later.) The Court also ordered that all cases pending before the territorial court, except those of a federal nature, be transferred to the new state Supreme Court. Once done, the three justices commenced work and prepared a total of 63 written opinions during their first year on the bench.

The citizens of the state maintained their interest in including judges within the recall provision of the state constitution, and during the first general election following statehood, the recall provision was restored to its original form. It was first invoked in 1924 when a superior court judge was successfully recalled in Pinal County. To date, this has been the only time the provision has been used to recall a judge.

By 1939, the judicial system structure we see today was nearly complete. In that year, legislation was enacted to create police courts, commonly called city or municipal courts. These municipal courts and the justice of the peace courts are the state's courts of limited jurisdiction; they handle the majority of judicial matters in Arizona.

As the state's population began to increase during the 1940's, the number of cases brought before the courts also increased. Anticipating that further increases were on the horizon, in 1947 the legislature passed an act to increase the number of Supreme Court justices from three to five. And so, on the first Monday in January of 1949, the Supreme Court welcomed two new justices to assist with the ever-increasing workload.

Court Reform Efforts

Court Organization

In 1952, the American Bar Association, in conjunction with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, conducted a study of the municipal and justice of the peace courts in Arizona. The American Bar Association concluded that court reform efforts should be directed toward unifying the municipal and justice court systems in Maricopa and Pima Counties and requiring lower court judges to be law-trained. In 1958, the Arizona Legislative Council conducted a similar analysis focusing only on the justice courts. The council's report recommended many of the same proposals put forth in the American Bar Association's 1952 study. The recommendations contained in these studies were not adopted by the legislature, although the issues raised in both reports generated much discussion and led to subsequent studies of the state's court structure.

In 1962, the American Bar Association revised and updated the 1952 traffic court study. It was anticipated that implementation of the recommendations would achieve court integration and a more uniform state judicial system. The recommendations, however, were not implemented, thus further delaying court reform.

In 1967, Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Bernstein and Governor Jack Williams called for a citizens' conference to deal with the court system in Arizona. As a result of this meeting, the Citizens' Association on Arizona Courts was formed. After extensive research and study, the association made several recommendations to improve the judiciary. The suggestions included the creation of a disciplinary commission related to judicial qualifications, reorganization of the municipal and justice of the peace courts, and a revision of the system for selecting judges. Although the proposals to create a disciplinary commission and to revise the process for selecting judges were eventually adopted, changes to the organizational structure of the court system were not. However, reform efforts continued.

In 1974, the Arizona Supreme Court appointed a committee chaired by Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Sandra Day O'Connor (now a U.S. Supreme Court Justice) to draft legislation replacing the justice of the peace system with a new lower court to be called a district court. However, opposition to the legislation from special interest groups prevented the bill from becoming law in Arizona.

In 1976, Arizona acquired Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds to establish the Arizona Judicial Planning Committee. The purpose of the committee was to review and make recommendations on all judicial branch applications for LEAA grant funds and to develop an annual plan for court improvement in Arizona. In 1979-80, the committee conducted a statewide needs assessment survey to determine particular areas in which major court improvements were needed. The group prepared monographs for each county evaluating needs in areas of communications, facilities, operations, personnel, resources, and training. In 1981, the Arizona Judicial Coordinating Committee (formerly Judicial Planning Committee) submitted a report to the Supreme Court that included the stated need for lower court unification.

In 1982, at the request of the Arizona Legislative Council, the Arizona State University College of Law and the Center for Criminal Justice completed an extensive analysis of lower court administration and court reform efforts in Arizona. Unlike previous proposals, the study did not recommend that judges have law degrees. The report acknowledged differences between urban and rural counties and recommended a "home rule" approach allowing each county to address lower court problems as issues arise. The report also proposed consolidation of the municipal and justice of the peace courts and the establishment of a magistrate division of the superior court. As with other reform efforts, these proposals met substantial opposition and were not implemented.

Modern Courts Amendment

In the election of November 1960, Arizona voters prepared for the future by approving the Modern Courts Amendment to the state constitution. In doing so, voters clarified the role of the Supreme Court in Arizona, giving it sole administrative supervision over all other courts in the state. The amendment was also responsible for creating " . . . an integrated judicial department consisting of a Supreme Court, such intermediate appellate courts as provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts."

With the amendment, the minimum number of Supreme Court justices was constitutionally increased to five. The amendment also provided that the Court could decide cases *en banc* (all justices present) or in panels of not less than three justices, make rules relative to procedural matters in all courts, and assign judges to serve in other courts or counties.

In an effort to eliminate doubt as to whether the Arizona court system was fully integrated or not, the 1960 amendment specifically vested administrative authority over Arizona courts in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice, or in the absence of the Chief Justice, the Vice Chief Justice, is responsible for exercising the Court's administrative supervision. In addition, the amendment provided for the appointment of an administrative director and staff to assist the Chief Justice in discharging his administrative duties.

The 1960 amendment also authorized intermediate appellate courts "as provided by law." So, in 1964 when the Supreme Court's caseload had become unmanageable, the Court asked the legislature to create such an intermediate appellate court. The legislature responded by creating the Court of Appeals with Division One located in Phoenix and Division Two in Tucson. The Court of Appeals began operation in January 1965. In 1969, the legislature, in an effort to equalize the workload of the two divisions expanded Division One by adding another three-judge department. Third and fourth departments were added to Division One in 1974 and 1982, respectively; a second department was added to Division Two in 1984. In 1984, in an effort to reduce its case backlog, Division One created a temporary fifth department by using volunteer lawyers to sit as judges *pro tempore* to hear and dispose of civil appeals. This program was discontinued in June 1986, as a result of complexities in administering the program; however, it is anticipated that a permanent fifth department will be approved for Division One in the 1988 legislative session.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

Arizona's Commission on Judicial Qualifications was established in November 1970, pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution. The Commission reviews and investigates, when indicated, complaints against justices of the peace, superior court judges, and appellate court judges. The Commission is empowered to hear only specific types of complaints, including those related to disability or wilful misconduct in office. The Commission is not a substitute for the appellate process; a litigant aggrieved by a judge's decision must pursue normal appellate procedures to correct any alleged legal error.

Merit Selection

With the assistance of the League of Women Voters, the Arizona Judges Association, the Arizona Jaycees, and the State Bar, the Citizens' Association proposed an initiative measure to amend the state constitution to provide for merit selection of judges.

With respect to the Superior Court, there was a belief that in counties with relatively small populations, voters could adequately pass on the qualifications of those who would serve as a judge because they were likely to know the judge or candidate. The larger and more populated urban areas could not offer the same opportunity to their voters. Due to the population growth in urban counties and the tendency of the public in these areas to be generally uninformed concerning judicial candidates, it was difficult for voters to determine qualifications of potential judges.

In addition, the elective system of selecting judges was not entirely functional. Between 1912 and 1974 more than half of the judges of courts of record were first appointed to office by the Governor. In 1974, nearly 70% of those serving owed their original selection to appointment. So, even before merit selection, voters were not initially electing a majority of the judges empowered to serve them.

The merit selection procedure was approved by the voters and became effective in December 1974. The constitution now mandates merit selection of judges for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Superior Court in counties with a population of 150,000 or more (Maricopa and Pima Counties). The remaining counties elect their Superior Court judges in non-partisan general elections. The less populated counties may choose to use the merit selection process, but to date none have elected to do so.

Education and Training

In 1978, pursuant to legislation requiring that the Supreme Court provide orientation and continuing education for judges of the state's limited jurisdiction courts, the Court began its first formal education programs. In an effort to further increase the competency and professionalism of the judiciary in Arizona, in November 1983, the Supreme Court expanded its mandatory educational program to include all judges. The Court later created the Council on Judicial Education and Training to assist in the development and implementation of educational policies and standards. In late 1986, the Council recommended several major changes in the Court's educational policies, changes the Council believed would improve the quality of educational programs in Arizona. The Court approved these changes in January 1987 and implemented the new policies on July 1, 1987. Foremost among those changes is the requirement that all employees of the judiciary are now required to take continuing education courses.

Administration

Pursuant to its constitutional authority, the Supreme Court created the Council on Judicial Administration in May 1987. Comprised of key members of the judiciary in Arizona, the Council addresses timely and relevant issues regarding judicial administration. These issues include the impact of new legislation on the courts, internal operations, and communications as well as other administrative issues of vital concern to the courts. It is anticipated that the Council will play an important role in achieving and maintaining an integrated judiciary as we approach the 21st century.

"The drafters of the United States Constitution would be proud if they could see what has happened in this country since they left Philadelphia at the end of the summer in 1787. If they could do a poll today, they would find that most Americans have intense feelings about their document. Most have a personal, passionate commitment to its preservation, which borders on religious fervor. Beyond reverence, they consider it the mortar which holds our Republic together, making it strong enough to survive attacks from without or within, and yet flexible enough to apply to situations impossible to have been foreseen at its inception. The Constitution is short and simple enough for all to understand, and yet eloquent enough to be respected and admired the world over. The drafters' genius is just beginning to be fully understood and appreciated."

– **Frank X. Gordon, Jr.**
Chief Justice
Arizona Supreme Court